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HERRICK GENEALOGY

ONE LINE OF DESCENT FROM JAMES HERRICK,
WHO SETTLED AT SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND
ABOUT 1653, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID
TO THE DESCENDANTS (BOTH MALE AND FE-
MALE) OF REV. CLAUDIUS HERRICK (YALE 1798),
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, AND HIS WIFE
HANNAH PIERPONT.

BY
HERRICK CROSBY BROWN

1950

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Privately Printed
PACIFIC ROTAPRINTING COMPANY
Oakland 12, California
1950

PREFACE

In 1846 General Jedediah Herrick prepared and published a Herrick genealogy covering the descendants of Henry Herrick of Salem, Mass., and James Herrick of Southampton, Long Island, New York. In 1885, this volume was revised, augmented and brought down to date by Lucius C. Herrick, M. D. No subsequent revision of the Herrick Genealogy appears to have been published. In 1913 appeared a Pierpont Genealogy, compiled by R. Burnham Moffat. This covered the Pierponts from early Norman times. Fortunately one Rev. Claudius Herrick married a Hannah Pierpont and thus the Pierpont Genealogy brought that particular branch of the Herrick family from 1385 to 1913. The aim of this work is to bring that branch of the Herrick and Pierpont families down to 1950 A. D. The writer wishes it were possible to bring the whole Herrick Genealogy of 1885 down-to-date, but finds the small task he has assumed great enough for his available time and energies. The average genealogy is for the most part a hodge podge of names and vital statistics. The writer's aim here has been to add such biographical information as could be discovered and collected for each individual. Better to introduce to you through these pages a flesh and blood human being than a mere vital statistic designated by a number.

As the work proceeded and research was undertaken, it became apparent that the Herrick Genealogy of 1885 contained a number of errors and was woefully short of information now within easy reach of the genealogist. Of course, at that time, the town records of Southampton had not yet been brought together, codified and published in compact form. These are now available for inspection in the New York Public Library and many other eastern cities and their complete indexes make it fairly simple to pick out the little every day events in the lives of those with whom we are concerned. General Jedediah Herrick would have been hard put to dig these items out for himself in the Southampton Hall of Records.

And so, this work brings a wealth of new material covering the lives of the early Herrick generations in Southampton, adds many new vital statistics and data on many of the Herrick wives. Mention was made in the previous paragraph, of several errors in the first genealogy. It was stated therein that James Herrick came to Southampton with the original group in 1641 and that he was one of the original grantees named in the Indian deed of 1640. This is incorrect and will be commented upon in the pages that follow. This James is said to have been the son of Thomas Eyrick, Chamberlain of the city of Leicester, England, and thus a prominent member of the Leicestershire Herrick family occupying Beau Manor, with a pedigree back to 1250 A. D., a cousin of Sir William Herrick, Member of Parliament. In the Appendix, we have shown that he was probably not the son of Thomas Eyrick, even though some circumstances and much family tradition point to a connection with some members of the Herrick families of Leicestershire, England. That this James Herrick had a brother William, living at Newton, Long Island, was not known to the writers of the older Herrick Genealogy. This came to light through research of the early records and helps to refute the Thomas Eyrick ancestry because no William, son of Thomas, appears in the English pedigree.

My thanks to 78:9 John Austin Herrick, of Southampton, and his good wife Nancy Ann Huntting Herrick who have been most helpful in their suggestions and in editing those portions having to do with Southampton history. They have run around at my beck and call to gather material from cemeteries, gravestones and elsewhere, not to mention entertaining me in their home for two days and driving me all around the scene of this story. Thanks also to 51:9 Henry Champion Brown who has been most helpful in reading, checking and making suggestions on the original manuscript. No member of the Herrick clan has a keener interest in or better memory for facts and figures of long ago than Uncle Henry, who, at the age of 83, still flies from Honolulu to South Bend, Indiana to visit his family and to pause in San Francisco for a visit with his nephew, the author of this work. His help and advice were invaluable and much appreciated. And to Mr. Morton Pennypacker, my thanks and appreciation. He is librarian and curator of the Pennypacker Long Island Collection at the East Hampton Library. He was most helpful in suggestions and the ferreting out of certain missing information, also in telling me briefly what missing information could not be secured and why. He thus saved me from much needless and time consuming research along blind alleys.

Space will not permit the mention of so many others who went out of their way to ferret out material and statistics for this volume. My thanks to you all for your cooperation and prompt responses to my rather persistent letters. As a result, there are no blank spaces. Every single descendant of Claudius and Hannah has been fully accounted for in the pages that follow. The preparation of this volume, although involving many long hours of night work, has brought its own reward to the writer in the contacts and correspondence with old family friends and the development of many new friends of whom he had known little or nothing. It is hoped that this book will bring the present generation of the Herrick and Pierpont clan closer together.

Herrick Crosby Brown
Berkeley, California, August, 1950

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.	5
APPENDIX	
PROBLEM OF THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY	65
THE NEW HAVEN COLONY AND YALE COLLEGE	70
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS	75
BIBLIOGRAPHY	78
INDEX	81

AN HISTORICAL SETTING OR BACKGROUND

The mere reciting of names, dates and places is monotonous and far from inspiring. A brief review therefore of the history and times of those with whom we here treat should help to give us a personal acquaintance with our ancestors, the conditions under which they lived and a background knowledge of the villages and the cities they helped to establish and build. It should give us a better appreciation of their true worth and their contribution to civilization and at the same time add color to the recital.

For color there is in the romance of these hardy pioneers. They represented an era of transition in world history. Turning their backs on home and family ties in England, the land of their birth and of their ancestors, they embarked on a journey to almost unknown shores, to carve a niche for themselves and posterity in a new world, to fight want and hunger, clearing forest and swampland, while they ever dodged the skulking Indian, enduring hardships with a fortitude that is reflected hereditarily in their race after three centuries. It was the flower of Europe in courage and initiative who settled the thirteen American Colonies. Some came to escape political tyranny in England, some seeking a sanctuary where they might worship God in their own peculiar way, whilst others came because of America's challenge to a new economic freedom for their venturesome spirits, and many came because of a combination of all these purposes. But regardless of the purpose only the hardy and the strong-willed made the trip. And having come, only the hardy survived to pass down those qualifications to future generations in America. With such an inheritance, is it any wonder that they and their descendants are responsible for the greatest nation this world has ever seen?

The general pattern of the colonization of New England is familiar to every American. Our story has to do more particularly with Long Island and the southern shores of Connecticut lying on the other side of Long Island Sound. For a greater appreciation of the story that follows, will you gentle reader open your atlas to this particular region and refer to it as we proceed. Following the founding of the colony at Plymouth in 1620, settlements were made in many other localities, including the coastal regions of what is now Connecticut, such as Branford, New Haven, Milford and Stamford. Is it not probable that these pioneers gazed across the Sound, speculating as to what greener fields might await them there? For the Sound is only ten or twenty miles across at most places and on clear days, either shore is visible to the other. They of course navigated the distance and examined the rich soil in the low rolling hills and flatlands. The low hills of Long Island are glacial moraine and the flat outwash plains of the southern half of the island, covered for centuries with forest mould, offer a rich soil to any husbandman.

At the time of the first settlement by the whites, the island was occupied by numerous small tribes of Indians, whose former existence is now commemorated by such names as Shinnecock Hills, Speonk, Montauk Point, Manhasset Bay, etc. Perhaps these pioneers pondered the safety from Indians and wondered whether an isolated spot such as this island might not offer them a greater security than the vast open country lying at their backs. True, the Indians were semi-friendly and every effort was made on both sides (seemingly) to preserve the peace. At times the Indians were employed to work for the whites and were paid wages for their efforts. On each new tract settled, a treaty was usually made with the Indians and a deed to the property given for a few hands of wampum or cheap baubles. Yet it was dawning more and more upon these aborigines that, step by step, farther and farther, these great white strangers were encroaching upon their homeland, their richest meadows, their hunting and fishing grounds and even their dwelling places. It could not have been otherwise and so, through all the apparent peace and good will, each side lived in a state of painful apprehension, laboring in the field with his musket by his side and prepared always for the worst. No doubt the lowly Indian pondered the fact that even the civilized white man quarrelled with his neighbor if the two happened to have come from different countries in Europe. For you must know that both Connecticut and Long Island, not to mention New York, were in bitter dispute between the English and the Dutch.

The Dutch based their claim on exploration. In 1609, Henry Hudson, in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, entered New York Bay in the "Half Moon" in search of the "northwest passage." He conceived that a vast trade with the Iroquois Indians for furs might be established. His report aroused great interest in Holland and so the United Netherlands, whose independence had been acknowledged in the spring, claimed the newly discovered country which included, according to their calculation, all of Long Island and most of the present states of Connecticut and New York. In 1610, a vessel was dispatched with merchandise suitable for traffic with the Indians. The voyage resulted in a profit and a lucrative trade in peltries sprang up. The merchants of Amsterdam and Hoorn soon formed themselves into the New Netherland Company and on October 10, 1614, received from the States-General a three year monopoly of the Dutch fur trade in New Netherland trading posts; settlements began to appear and the colonization of

INTRODUCTION

New Netherland rapidly took strides. Thus the Dutch added colonization as well as exploration to their claims, though it should be remembered that the settlements were for the most part trading posts with small thought of permanent residence or the development of a self-sufficient agricultural society as contrasted with those emigrants who departed England to live and die in their newly found homes in Massachusetts and Virginia, taking their women folk with them.

Notwithstanding the good claim to their province which the Dutch had established by discovery and occupancy, the government of Great Britain, basing its claim to the same territory on Cabot's discovery (1498), the patent of the London and Plymouth companies (1606) and the patent to the Council for New England (1620), contended that the Dutch were intruders. And to add insult to injury, the territories of Long Island and the present Connecticut were included in the grant of 1620 by James I to the Plymouth Company and in 1653, was conveyed to William Alexander, Earl of Stirling. The conflicting claims of the Dutch and English were the subject of a treaty concluded at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1650, by which the Dutch were to hold every thing west of Oyster Bay on Long Island and the English everything east - a provision which failed to settle the dispute.

In 1653, the Dutch, fearing an English attack, built a wall (from which the present Wall Street is named) across Manhattan Island at what was then the northern limit of New Amsterdam. In March 1664, Charles II formally erected into a province the whole territory from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east side of the Delaware Bay, together with the whole of Long Island, and granted it to his brother James, the duke of York and Albany, as its lord proprietor. The duke appointed Colonel Richard Nicolls as governor and placed him in command of an expedition to effect its conquest. Nicolls won over the burgomeister of New Amsterdam and other prominent citizens by the favorable terms which he offered and Peter Stuyvesant was forced without fighting into a formal surrender on September 8th. The duke's authority was proclaimed and New Netherland became New York (state) and New Amsterdam became New York (city). Col. Nicolls immediately appointed Thomas Willette of Plymouth to be the first English mayor of New York City. We who read these lines have a peculiar interest in this Thomas Willette because he is our own ancestor, a great-grandfather five generations removed from Hannah Pierpont, who married Rev. Claudius Herrick. In August 1673, Holland and England being at war, a Dutch fleet surprised New York, captured the city, restored Dutch authority and the names of New Netherland and New Amsterdam. But by the treaty of Westminster, February 1674, the Dutch title to the province was finally extinguished, and in November the English again took possession.

So much for the general history and the nationalistic policies. We may now focus our attention on Long Island, the Sound and the coastal shores of Connecticut during the period 1635 to 1655. As previously mentioned, numerous small settlements had been established along the Connecticut coast line during the thirties. Early in 1640, a group of citizens of Lynn, Mass., secured from the agent of Lord Stirling a conveyance of land on Long Island and an agreement was drawn up for the securing of a vessel to transport them and their goods thither. The group disembarked at Hempstead, Long Island (Encyclopedia Britannica), but were driven off - by whom, the Indians? Nay, by their white bretheren, the Dutch. Having arrived in May of 1640 at Manhasset at the head of Cow Bay, they found the arms of the Prince of Orange erected upon a tree. Lieutenant Howe, the leader of the expedition pulled them down and shortly the whole band of colonists was seized, taken to trial in New Amsterdam and ordered to depart and never to return.

But Governor Winthrop and other leading minds were determined to plant a colony as near the Dutch settlements as possible, as a barrier to their further eastward progress and, failing in this, to establish a strong colony as a center or basis of operations on the eastern part of the island. The former plan having failed, they immediately proceeded to execute the latter. The settlement was effected in the early part of the following June (1640) and makes Southampton the first town settled by the English in the state of New York.

Southampton, or the new "plantacion on Long Island" as it was called in the grant, was situated some sixty five miles east of Hempstead and thus farther away from the Dutch settlements and the danger of molestation. Just east of Shinnecock Bay, it is described in the grant as "eight miles square of land or so much as the said eight miles shall containe, and that now lie in said bounds, being layd' out and agreed upon: It is to begin at a place westward from Shinnecock, entitled the name of the place where the Indians drawe over their canoes out of the north bay, over to the south side of the island, and from there to run along that neck of land eastward the whole breadth between the bays aforesaid to the easterly end of an island or neck of land lying over against the island commonly known by the name of Mr. Farret's Island."

Thither these pioneers travelled again from Lynn and the hamlet of Southampton came into being. A deed was subsequently obtained for the same lands from Pomotok, Mondugh and other

INTRODUCTION

principal Indians, bearing date of December 13, 1640, for the consideration of "sixteen coats already received, and also four score bushels of Indian corn, to be paid upon lawful demand by the last of September 1641; and upon further consideration that the said English shall defend us the said Indians from the unjust violence of any Indians that shall illegally assail us."

As this settlement progressed and proved to be a sound undertaking, its population was increased by other immigrants from Connecticut and Massachusetts towns. Among them was one Thomas Topping and family from Milford, Conn., followed by James Herrick about 1653, who took to wife daughter Martha Topping, thus bringing Thomas Topping into the line of our ancestry. In 1652 a company from New England obtained leave from Director Peter Stuyvesant to plant a town in his jurisdiction. Its settlers were from Greenwich, Stamford, Fairfield and other villages along the Connecticut shore. Although the new settlement was called Middleburgh, "it was begun upon the street whereon the Presbyterian church in the village of Newton now (1852) stands." Thither probably among the first settlers, came William Herrick, a brother of the aforementioned James Herrick. Middleburgh first, then Newton and the name was later changed to Hastings. Yet none of these names exists today. The village lay approximately in the areas covered by the present day cities of Hempstead and Mineola, some sixty five miles west of Southampton.

The original grant of Southampton is substantially the present "Township" of Southampton. The original settlement in 1640 was in the present "Village" of Southampton. As the population increased, the children and even some of the elders spread out to form new communities. Some lay within the present "Township," others without and some were settled by newly arrived companies from Massachusetts and Connecticut. As our story unfolds, many of the following settlements will appear. Distances mentioned are from Southampton Village. Westhampton (15 miles west) was early settled and comprises that district generally between Quogue and Speonk. Within its confines is the Beaverdam churchyard or cemetery, where a Presbyterian church was erected previous to 1758. The cemetery is still in good condition and well cared for. The name Beaverdam stems from a dam built on the mill-stream where a grist mill was erected about 1748. Quogue (12 miles west) adjoins Westhampton. This fertile neck of land was first known as Quaquanantuck. Settlements began here about 1740.

Turning eastward, Watermill (3 miles) was settled very early, the grist mill being erected there in 1644, the land being taken up by the early settlers of Southampton. The grist mill with its Dutch-like windmill and balance wheel and also the old water mill still stand today, very much as they did three centuries ago. Bridgehampton (6 miles) was settled in 1660 and East Hampton (12 miles) was settled in 1648 by pioneers from Lynn. Sagg (now Sag Harbor) lies to the northeast some 8 miles, at the entrance to Gardiners Bay. It was settled about 1660 and was one of the great whaling and fishing centers of the country for many generations. Northaven nestles on the peninsula across the inlet from Sag Harbor. About 1646, Southold (the "South Hold" of New Haven) was founded. It is not far from the northeastern tip of Long Island. It had a church and a code of law based on the "cotton code." This colony joined New Haven in 1648, in which year the colony of Forretts (now Shelter) Island also submitted to New Haven. The Shinnecock Indian Reservation, adjacent to Southampton was early established to care for those few remaining aboriginals whose livelihood had been strangled by the advance of civilization.

Glancing again at the map of Long Island, one is struck with the fact that the southeastern end or tail of the fish (as it looks), which included the township of Southampton, appears to be a complete and separate island in itself, open to navigation from the Sound through Gardiners, Little Peconic and Great Peconic Bays, southward into Shinnecock Bay and through Shinnecock Inlet out into the Atlantic. Thence one might sail east to Montauk Point, graced by its tall and ancient lighthouse, around the point and back through the several bays again and to the Atlantic. This was not so in 1640. Note again on the map the many irregular bays and inlets on the southern coast of Long Island and their enclosure by a straight and almost continuous shoal or sand bar. The opening in this shoal called Shinnecock Inlet was excavated within the past century. The canal (about one half mile in length) connecting Great Peconic Bay and Shinnecock Bay was constructed by the State of New York and opened in 1886. The canal and inlet however are navigable only for small boats and the canal is lined with yachts and small fishing and pleasure craft. This present canal is the boundary line mentioned in the deed to Southampton as "entitled the name of the place where the Indians draw over their canoes out of the north bay over to the south side of the island." This eastern portion of Long Island, once a part of the Colony of Connecticut, has long since been part of Suffolk County, New York. The sandy soil of western Long Island changes rather abruptly to fertile heavy loam east from Shinnecock Bay, thus providing more lucrative yields for the many truck farms of the present.

A short paragraph is in order concerning burying grounds of Southampton which will be referred to frequently in the pages that follow. The original settlers of 1640 set aside an acre

INTRODUCTION

of ground for this purpose and there was developed a "footway for the people up the lott" of James Herrick as an approach to the cemetery, for which right-of-way James was in 1665 granted an additional acre of ground at the town's expense. By 1771, this first cemetery becoming crowded, additional space was sought. Accordingly a second plot was opened (near the present corner of Main Street and the New York City highway) and was designated the NORTHEND CEMETERY. The original cemetery of 1640 was thereupon designated as the OLD SOUTH END BURYING GROUND. As the years passed, even these two were not sufficient and in 1888 a large section of land was set aside in the western part of the village for what is now designated the SOUTHAMPTON CEMETERY. The FLYING POINT CEMETERY is near Watermill in Southampton town, but not in the village. It is still used by the old families who have had plots there for many years, but is small and no new plots are sold. During the Revolutionary War and the invasion of Long Island, the British troops were quartered in and near the Old South End Burying Ground. They callously broke down and removed many of the headstones for use in their ovens and fireplaces and most of these have never been restored. Little attention was given to the cemeteries and they became overgrown with weeds and bushes, until there developed a Southampton Cemetery Association, which public spirited organization made it its business to raise funds to clean up the deplorable situation, to plant good lawns throughout all the cemeteries and maintain them in neat and dignified condition. Much credit and many thanks are due this organization for its accomplishment and its eternal vigil up to the present time.

Thus were the many settlements on Long Island established. Southampton flourished as an agricultural community and fishing center and from its early beginnings was one of several major centers of the whaling industry, building up a trade which distinguished the village for more than two centuries. Our own ancestor James Herrick owned and operated a whaling ship, hiring Indians to do much of the work. Howell in his history of Southampton remarks, "From various scattered records it appears that the number of whales that in a year drifted on the coast have been considerable. How soon the settlers procured boats and tackle for capturing them on the ocean is not known. This was really the beginning of the enterprise of whale fishing (to use a common but incorrect term), which became in after years of such immense proportions in our country. In 1687 there were fourteen whaling companies of twelve men each in the town of Southampton who reported an estimate of oil on hand in their possession, the result probably of the catch of one season. The inventory totalled 2,148 bbls." The haven or anchorage for these whaling vessels was doubtless in the calm of Great Peconic Bay, on its southern shores, near the point of the present canal.

Today, more than three centuries later, Southampton still flourishes, a modern American incorporated village, prosperous and diversified as to industry. Nestling as it does on the southern shore of Long Island, facing the Atlantic, it is a favorite retreat for vacationers from New York City and other parts of the country. There they swim, anchor their yachts, fishing smacks and pleasure launches. It is a beautiful city, quiet and serene, its streets lined on both sides with stately shade trees. Its permanent population is about 4,000. This however is swelled to some 6,000 with the influx of visitors during the vacation season. Its fertile heavy loam soil is ideal for raising of potatoes and this is one of the principal crops and a boon to the appetites of hungry Manhattanites. Along the many little inlets from the Atlantic to the west of Southampton are large scale duck farms and one of the choice tidbits on the menus of fashionable New York hotels is "Long Island Duckling."

Here the descendants of those early pioneers of 1640 carry on with dignity, justly proud of their heritage and the accomplishment of Southampton down to the present day. Here came James Herrick about 1653 and here still remain many of his descendants, albeit few with the Herrick name. Here is tradition and history and here remain many of the early homes built many years ago with their open fireplace-kitchens, each with a history of its own that would bring to the reader an interest, an enthusiasm and an appreciation of the true worth of those who toiled before us, their principles, their struggles, their devotion to God and their fellow man. And with it all a better understanding of what America is, why it is as it is, and just what this heritage of the American system, the American way of life, means to you and to me. To these ideals, we in the busy world of today are prone to give altogether too little time and thought.

And so, with the picture painted, let us now turn our attention to those individuals, our own ancestors, with whom we are immediately concerned. Let us attempt to weave the web of this interesting Southampton settlement down through the centuries.

THE HERRICK GENEALOGY

It is perhaps unusual and a violation of the ethics of genealogy to begin a Herrick Genealogy with such a name as Thomas Topping and to assign to him the first number in the first generation. The writer hastens to explain but not to apologize. Thomas Topping was our direct ancestor, his daughter Martha having married our first Herrick emigrant ancestor, James. This is also a history of Southampton, Long Island, and Thomas settled there before James Herrick. He is not mentioned nor associated with the Herricks in the Herrick Genealogy of 1885, in fact James' wife is referred to merely as Martha. It is thus new and valuable information and the including of the name and biography of this distinguished pioneer ancestor carries our forbears back one generation further in America and adds to the knowledge of early Southampton history.

1:1 THOMAS TOPPING; b. England, date unknown; d. Branford, Conn., m. probably England, EMMA; b. England; d. Southampton, Long Island, New York, ca 1665; m. (2) Milford, Conn., ca 20 October 1666, MARY, widow of Timothy Baldwin, who d. Southampton, 9 June 1678 (Howell says 9 June 1688); m. (3) 1678, LYDIA, widow of John Wilford, who d. probably Branford, Conn., November 1694.

According to family tradition, Thomas Topping was a refugee from religious persecution in England. Savage says that he and Emma settled first in Wethersfield, Conn. (date unknown), but had transferred to Milford, Conn., where in 1639 he was Representative to the General Court and where in 1640 he and his wife Emma joined the church. The church records of Milford list the baptisms of several of his children. At some later date, probably prior to 1650, they removed to the little settlement of Southampton on Long Island, at that time a part of the Colony of Connecticut. Here his children were reared and remained, although Thomas himself removed to Branford, Conn., in the later years of his life and there died.

Thomas seems to have taken a leading part in the affairs of Southampton and his descendants in this village at the present time are many. He was Magistrate 1650 - 1656, 1659 - 1662 and in 1664. He was Representative to the General Court at Hartford 1651 - 1653, 1655 - 1656 and 1659 - 1663. (Howell, 56) He was Justice of the Peace and at the Towne Meeting of April 4, 1665, he was chosen Constable. (Records, II:235) In the spring of 1665, he with John Howell, was sent to represent Southampton and to meet with delegates at Hempstead, Long Island, to protest the action of England (for what, it is not stated). (Halsey, 88)

In 1662 Thomas purchased a tract of land from the Indians. The deed, known as "Indian Deed of Topping's Purchase, 1662," is still on file in the town records. It is signed for the Indians by Weany Sunk Squaw, Anabakus and Jackanapes, residing at Shinnecock, near Southampton. Among the witnesses to this deed is James Herrick, our ancestor and the son-in-law of Thomas Topping.

In the book "In Old Southampton," by Abigail Fithian Halsey, is a description of the early settlers of Southampton in 1640, many of whom later left Southampton for other parts. But during the next few years, their places were taken by Christopher Foster, Thomas Topping, James Herrick and some thirty or more others whose names are mentioned on page 18. It describes (page 42) the arrangement of pews in the church and the behavior of the children. At the Towne Meeting in 1679, it was ordered (page 42) that "Mr. Justice Topping with the Constable and overseers, attended by Henry Pierson, shall appoint all of the inhabitants of the town their proper and distinct places in the meeting house on the Lord's Day to prevent disorder." The old men, according to their station, sat in the seats on each side of the pulpit. A wife always sat in a seat of equal rank with her husband, but on the other side of the church. The same book informs us (page 26) that across from Dr. Mackie's on the sight of the present Episcopal Church, stood the home of Justice Thomas Topping. North of the Topping house, was the second church built in 1651 and long since torn down. In the old burying ground behind it the "forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

His wife Emma must have died prior to 1666, for on October 20, 1666, at Milford, Conn., (Savage) Thomas made a contract with Mary, widow of Timothy Baldwin, for his marriage, which presumably took place about that time. Thomas seems to have returned to his former stamping-ground to select a new wife, was no doubt married in Milford and brought his bride back across

the channel to Southampton with him. Ten years later, Mary refers to this contract when she disposes of her property in conformity with said contract to the Baldwin children. This would have been about 1676. Mary must have died shortly thereafter, for Savage continues that Thomas Topping had before 1678 made Lydia, the widow of John Wilford, his third wife.

Thomas is several times referred to as Captain Thomas Topping, indicating that he held this title in the militia. He gave by deed to his son, also "Captain" Thomas, his homestead at south end - probably just before removing to Branford, because Thomas, Jr., died in 1682 and in 1683, Captain Thomas Topping of Branford confirmed the gift of the same land to Thomas Topping III, eldest son of Thomas, Jr. (Howell, 394) And then, in 1686 at Branford, Thomas, Sr., gave (Savage) by deed to his sons Elnathan and James at Southampton, all his lands in the latter place; to daughter Mary Quinney (or some such name) ten cows; to daughter Martha Herrick several lbs, in addition to what she had already received, to be paid by the sons, who then had the keeping of the cows also. His widow Lydia, in 1688, transacted business with those sons and died in November 1694, probably at Branford. The children of Thomas and his wife Emma follow. Some may have been born in England. No doubt Martha, who married James Herrick in 1653, was born before her parents emigrated to America. The order of births is not known except for the three whose births or baptisms are recorded in the church at Milford.

(2:2) MARTHA TOPPING: OF WHOM LATER.

(3:2) Thomas Topping, Jr., m. Hannah and had several children, of whom the eldest, Thomas III was b. 11 February 1660, and the youngest, Edward was b. 9 February 1673. Thomas d. in 1682. (Howell, 394)

(4:2) John Topping; b. 1636, probably in England or Wethersfield, Conn. He m. Deborah and d. either at Southampton or Sagg. His gravestone in the Sagg, Long Island Cemetery is inscribed: "Here lieth the body of John Topping, Justice of the Peace, aged fifty years, who departed this life in the 29th day of May in the year 1686." (Howell, 159)

(5:2) Mary Topping; m. Quinney.

(6:2) Elnathan Topping; b. Milford, Conn., and baptized there 2 August 1640. He settled at Sagg and had wife Mary and six children. In the cemetery at Sagg, his gravestone inscription reads: "Here lies the body of Captain Elnathan Topping, who departed this life March the 26 anno Domini 1705, aged 64 years." (Howell, 159)

(7:2) James Topping; b. Milford, Conn., and baptized there 12 February 1643.

2:2 JAMES HERRICK; b. probably England, date unknown; d. Southampton, Long Island, New York in 1687; m. Southampton ca 1653, MARTHA TOPPING (dau. of 1:1 Thomas and Emma Topping); b. probably England, date unknown; d. Southampton probably a year or two after her husband.

James Herrick, our first Herrick emigrant ancestor, takes shape from the records of Southampton as a flesh and bone human being and a colorful character. In the Herrick Genealogy of 1885, he is buffeted about as the son of Thomas Eyrick, Chamberlain of Leicester, which he most likely was not, though there is a possibility that he was descended from one of the Leicestershire families in England. See what is said about this in the Appendix. The Herrick Genealogy further states that "James settled at Southampton, Long Island, then within the jurisdiction of the Colony of Connecticut, in 1640. He was one of the original grantees of Southampton named in the Indian Deed of 1640." Both of these assertions are incorrect. He does not appear as a signer of the Indian Deed of 1640, nor does his name appear in the census of Southampton residents either in 1640 or 1649. The next census still of record was taken in 1657 and James' name appears here for the first time. We may be certain therefore that he arrived in Southampton sometime between 1649 and 1657.

George Rogers Howell, in his "History of Southampton, Long Island, New York," probably sums it up correctly when he says on page 293, "James Herrick came to Southampton in 1653, probably a young man and unmarried. He soon married Martha, daughter of Thomas Topping, who gave the young couple a homestead, carved out of his larger homestead embracing now (1887) the residences and home lots of James H. Foster and Henry Post, the former being the one given to Henry Herrick." Yet on page 156 Howell sets the date at 1650 when he says, "About 1650, Thomas Topping gives to his son-in-law, James Herrick, a lot of land on his front about two rods wide for a house lot. He lived on what is now (1887) the homestead of Mr. Albert Foster," etc. We do not find a record of this transaction in the Records Book, hence cannot establish the fact.

From here on, reference to James in the records is frequent and brings us to know him as a man. It is a fact that seems to have escaped the notice of former historians that James Her-

rick had a brother William Herrick, who was an early resident of Newton, Long Island, for on May 10, 1659, after William's death, James executed a deed quitclaiming title to and interest in William's real estate. It is not at all unlikely that James also settled first in Newton on his arrival from England or transferred there from some early settlement along the Connecticut sea-coast, removing later to Southampton, some miles east of Newton.

As mentioned under 1:1 Thomas Topping, James Herrick's name appears as a witness to the "Indian Deed of Topping's Purchase in 1662." (Howell, 453) At the Towne Meeting of April 30, 1657, it is recorded, "Half a pound of powder a pease delivered unto ye undernamed persons out of ye magazen." There follows a long list of names including James Herrick. What the powder was to be used for is not disclosed. (Records I:154) Again, at the Towne Meeting of January 5, 1665, we find (Records I:153) "The overseers have agreed with James Herrick that he shall have one acre of land at the reere of his homelot in consideration of a footway for people vp his lot to the burying place where the towne have an acre for that vse & James Herrick is to have the hearbridge (herbage) of it," and "James Herrick is agreed with to beat the drum on ye Lords dayes according to custome, and to have 20s per year for the same soe long as hee dischargeth yt office the towne paying fr. drum heads and cordidge." At the Towne Meeting of April 4, 1665, James is chosen Overseer. (Records II:235) Again, at the Towne Meeting of March 4, 1666, an agreement is made whereby James agrees to "the sweeping of the meeting house and making and maintaining bolts for ye dores, for one year beginning ye 1st of May next ensuing and he is to have paid to him in the next Towne Rate 20s for his paines." (Records V:23)

From the Book of Records of Southampton, Vol.V, page 7, we learn of the allocation of land to James. "December 12, 1660. Then layed out to James Herrick yt hee wanteth of 20 acres $\frac{1}{2}$, and to Obadiah Rogers what hee wanteth 20 acres. Together lieing on ye north side of Richard Howell, the line by Richard Howell, this lieing to him is 60 poles. The contra line viz the north 64 poles, west side 136 poles, the contra side viz east 125 poles, Is 50 acres and 91 poles." (Ed. Note. The Winston Universal Reference Library, 1931, defines a pole as a unit of linear measure equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; in square measure, an area equal to $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards). This 50 acres more or less together with another 40 acres laid out to him in 1679 made James a substantial landowner and we may infer that he was an industrious farmer and a considerate husband and father. Not content with agriculture alone, we find him venturing into business for himself as a whaler. As early as 1657 we find the name of "Ja. Herrick" in "A list of Ye Inhabitants Yt are to Cutt Whales." (Howell, 183) But by 1673 he seems to be the owner of a whaling vessel, engaging nearby Indians to work with him on the ship, as evidenced by a contract recorded in the Records, Vol. II, page 246, as follows:

"These presents signifieth and firmly bindeth unto James Herrick of Southampton on Long Island that hereby wee ingage ourselves to him to bee at his service to goe to sea for him the whale season upon the whale designe upon the same terms and same Accounts as other Indians our neibours goe for other men upon all accompts, unto which ingagement we set our hands in the day and year as followeth, which is to say further, hereby we ingage to be in redyness faithfully to attend seasons dureing the said terms of the next whale season to Use and Improve our best skill and strength and utmost endeavor for killing whales, and cutting out of the said whales killed by us or the company. we shall joyne with ingage to doe the utmost of our best endeavor to preserve boat and craft committed to our management by our owners and hereby ingage faithfully to be every way serviceable and officious dureing the whale season, to the best of our skill and ability for the best advantage of our owners and ourselves unto which obligation we subscribe as above inserted.

May 20, 1673

WAUMABUANO	X his mark
JOHN MAN	X his mark
PAWBAWMACOUT	X his mark
COUSH	X his mark

AWONSES
X his mark

PINUS
X his mark

Witness: John ffish

Copied by me. John Howell, Recorder."

In the light of modern contracts, it is interesting to note that this contract is not signed by James Herrick. In fact it does not contain a consideration, nor is there any agreement on the part of James to do anything, nor an agreement as to the wages the Indians are to receive in consideration of the services they bind themselves to render to him. It also appears from the signatures that none of these Indians could read and the document was no doubt translated to them by an interpreter. We may rest assured that James paid them and probably well,

but one wonders if such a contract could have held up in court even in those early days between two Englishmen. Of course these were Indians and it is unlikely that a breach of contract suit by them would have found its way into the English courts of Southampton.

From Vol. V, page 200, we learn that "James Herrick sells to Isaac Mills 10 acres of land, being part of my Meacox last Division, lying in the upper Division, bounded north and south by highways west by Thomas Cooper, east by land formerly sold out of said lot to Mr. John Beswick and Benoni Newton, as I formerly divided it to them. Dated May 10, 1681." An editorial note says, "The above tract is part of lot 7 and lies on the west side of Kelly's pond."

From Vol. II, page 274, we learn that in the later period of his life, James settled his bills with two different individuals and we hope that these were his only creditors and that James was not one to let bills accumulate. It is recorded: "Southampton March 31, 1683 then balanced all accounts with Mr. James Herrick of Southampton from the beginning of the world to ye date hereof. ISAAC ARNOLD." and "Received of James Herrick In full satisfaction of all debts dues and demands whatsoever from ye beginning of ye world unto the date hereof, I say received this 6th day of April 1686. by me WILL BARKER."

In the Documentary History of New York, Vol. II, page 536 (quoted from Howell, page 44) is given "The Estemate of the Towne of Southampton for the Yeare 1683." This seems to be somewhat of a tax appraisal and lists the number of "Polls" in pounds, shillings and pence. In the list are James Herrick with 180 pounds and his son William Herrick with 59 pounds. It is attested at the bottom by, "Sum totall is 16,328 - 06 - 08, Zerobabell Pyllips, Constable. Southampton, Sept ye 1st 1683. A true copy of ye original by mee, John Howell, Junr., Clark. Endorsed, The Estimation of the towne of Southampton, 1683."

In attempting to set the date of James' death, we may be certain that he was alive on the 6th day of April 1686 when he settled his accounts with Will Barker, yet he was not living on April 28, 1687, on which date his widow made a lease (Records, V:236) stating in part, "Whereas I, Martha Herrick, widow of James Herrick by my husband's will have a certain parcel of land assigned to me for life, I hereby lease the same to my son William for 4 years at a rent of 6 lbs a year etc Dated April 28, 1687." The inventory of James' estate listed assets of 74 lbs, 12 shillings, no pence.

Shortly after James' death, his widow Martha married Zerubbabel Phillips, a widower. He is undoubtedly the "Zerobabell Pyllips, Constable," mentioned two paragraphs above who attested to the "Estemation." On May 10, 1687, a covenant or articles of agreement were drawn up between the two, "being by permission of Almighty God, intended to joyne in the solemn covenant of marriage." Several things are agreed to, the fourth of which is that, if she predecease him, he to keep and maintain her son Thomas Herrick so long as he liveth according to his best capacity and he agrees to leave him 40 lbs. (Records, V:239) Martha probably did not survive the second marriage very long, for within a year or two her husband sells land and her name does not appear in the deed.

James and Martha were no doubt interred in the cemetery adjoining his property mentioned in the second paragraph of the preceding page, and to which a footway led through his own lot. This was the first cemetery, now known as the Old South End Burying Ground. The markers for their graves have long since disappeared. Time and the elements have played their parts. During the Revolution, the British troops were quartered in this cemetery and wantonly desecrated the property, tearing down many headstones for use in building their fireplaces. See the Introduction for a description of the several cemeteries and 27:5 Henry Herrick for an account of the British occupation. Thus there is little likelihood that further definite data on the dates of death or the inscriptions on the headstones will ever come to light. We list below the children of James and Martha, acknowledging that we cannot be sure of the order of their births. The order here shown does not correspond precisely with either the Herrick Genealogy of 1885 nor with Howell's order. It is modified, based on such fragmentary bits of information as have been culled from the records of Southampton. It is quite likely that Thomas was the youngest, since he is the only one mentioned in Martha's contract with Zerubbabel Phillips as needing parental care. All of the children were born in Southampton.

- (8:3) WILLIAM HERRICK; b. 1654; OF WHOM LATER.
- (9:3) James Herrick; d. Southampton, 16 August 1701; m. Sarah, dau. of
- (10:3) Mary Herrick; m. Howell. Penegrine Stanbrough.
- (11:3) Sarah Herrick; m. Petty.
- (12:3) Martha Herrick; b. 19 July 1669. (Records, II:218)
- (13:3) Thomas Herrick; d.s.p. prior to 1707.

2¹:2 WILLIAM HERRICK; brother of 2:2 James Herrick. Generally speaking, William should not rate a space in this genealogy, for he is not our direct ancestor. He is written up, however, because it was not generally known that James had a brother in America and should any further research be done as to the parentage of James, the fact that he also had a brother William would be of great value in the search. Little is known of William except in the meager records of Newton, Long Island, which was settled by a company from New England. William was probably among the first settlers of Newton. He had a "plantacion" on Newton Creek and from him it probably derived the name of the "village of Herricks," in Hempstead, about three miles from Mineola. From the "Annuls of Newton in Queens County, New York," pages 26-28, we learn that the people of Middleburg convened "in the Autumn of 1652 to make their first selection of magistrates, and nominated Robert Coe, Richard Gildersleeve, William Wood, Thomas Hazard, Edward Jessup and William Herrick, from whom the Director and Council on November 11th confirmed in that office Messrs. Coe, Gildersleeve and Hazard." In the Indian "rate" contributions to assist the Indians in 1656, William Herrick is listed for two pounds. The list gives a fairly complete census of the inhabitants at that time. Thomas Wandell was down for one lb.

William died, probably about 1659, leaving no children but a widow, who shortly thereafter married Thomas Wandell. This Thomas Wandell (or Wendell) reportedly had been a major in Cromwell's army. He was living in Mespat Kills in 1648. On removing to Newton, probably shortly after its settlement, he acquired considerable property. In 1665 he was elected as one of the jury for the trial of Ralph Hall and his wife for witchcraft. Nowhere do we find the name of William's widow who married Wandell, but since Thomas Wandell died in 1691 leaving no issue, we may assume that no children were born to her. Page 428 of the "Annuls of Newton" gives in full the bill of sale or quitclaim deed given by James Herrick to Thomas Wandell. It reads:

"This witnesseth an agreement between James Herrick of South hampton on long Ill- and and m^r Thomas Wandell of Maspath kills in the new neither lands viz that where as m^r william Herricke brother of the afore said James Herrick is desseaced without any heir and so by ye law of the d. ches is provibillyty of claiming som right and tittell in the Estat of the afore sayd desseased Willyam Herrick by virtue here of I the sayd James Herrick doe hereby freley and upon my owne accorde agre and in behalfe of me my heayers or Executors or assignes do agree and freely aquite m^r Thomas Wandall him his heayers or assignes from all difrances in that nature twet viz from Claiming any right from or making any disturbance ther by and in wittness hereto I have set my hand & sel this ten of mae 1659.

Witness:

James Bradish
John Cooper Juner

James Herrick

Entered by me Jacob Reeder T:Clerk March ye 18th 1723/24."

One may be prompted to question the literacy of James Herrick in the choice of words, the lack of punctuation and the peculiar spelling, particularly the fact that many words are spelled differently in the same document. The lack of capitals for some proper names and the capitalization of some words where such is not called for, may also seem peculiar. Of course, James Herrick may not have composed the document. It may have been prepared by Thomas Wandell or some legal light of Newton and brought to James for signing. However, anyone pouring through early records such as this is struck with the fact that the spelling of that period was largely the way it sounded to the individual at the particular time he was writing it. Variations in the spelling of names was a most common practice and even a man's own signature often varied in spelling throughout the years. In those days, the free public school system had not been established in either England or America. Education and higher learning were reserved for the most part for those entering the ministry and most of our emigrants from England were just hard working farmers of the soil. A rather loose translation of the above quitclaim deed might be:

"This witnesseth an agreement between James Herrick of Southampton on Long Island and Mr. Thomas Wandell of Mespat Kills in New Netherland, namely that, whereas Mr. William Herrick brother of the aforesaid James Herrick, is deceased without any heirs, and so by the law of the duchy there is probability of his claiming some right and title in the estate of the aforesaid deceased William Herrick by virtue thereof, I the said James Herrick do hereby freely and of my own accord agree and in behalf of myself, my heirs and executors or assigns, do freely acquit Mr. Thomas Wandell and his heirs and assigns from all differences of that nature, to-wit, namely from claiming any right from or making any disturbance thereby, and in witness hereto I have set my hand and seal this tenth of May 1659." It is interesting to note that this deed was not recorded until 1724 by Jacob Reeder, Town Clerk. It is likely that there was no central public place for the recording and keeping of such documents in 1659.

8:3 WILLIAM HERRICK; (son of 2:2 James Herrick and Martha Topping); b. Southampton, Long Island, New York, 1654; d. Southampton, 19 August 1708, ae 54; m. probably Southampton, date unknown, MEHITABEL; b. 1674; d. Southampton, 17 July 1734, ae 60; possibly the MEHITABEL HOWELL, dau. of John and Martha (White) Howell, who was b. Southampton 12 March 1674, though there is as yet no certainty of this. See what is said about this in the Appendix. (p. 75)

William married a young lady twenty years his junior and apparently married late in life, unless he was first married to some other girl who is not recorded and by whom there were no children. That he was a respected citizen of Southampton we may infer from the records of the Towne Meeting held April 4, 1693, at which meeting he was chosen "Supervisor for ye year Ensewinge" and also Surveyor. There is recorded a deed dated June 16, 1686, stating in part as follows, "whereas the Layers out of land sometime in the year 1679 Layd out upon the 40 acre division unto James Herrick and Mr. Obadiah Rogers 80 Acres, unto each of them 40 Acres, lying and being in the millneck, whereof 50 Acres lyes on the south side of the path going to East Hampton, the aforesaid 80 Acres are Divided by mutual Consent of both parties namely the said Obadiah Rogers and William Herrick, son and heir to the aforesaid James Herrick ... etc." What they did was merely to divide the land up in a different way.

Reference is made again to land in a lease given by Martha Herrick a year later (see page 8 under James Herrick). Three years later, in a recorded abstract dated May 16, 1690, William Herrick sells to Isaac Halsey Lot No. 3 Accabogue in exchange for Lot No. 31 at Catchaponack. (Records, II:92) In an itemized list of Towne expenses dated July 9, 1701, is the following: "To William Herrick for keeping Samuel Barbour's wife 6 weeks - 16s, 6d." (Records, V:164) One wonders whether William kept an old ladies home or a state mental institution, or just why the Towne was paying him for Mrs. Barbour's keep and we trust that Mehitabel was fully informed and did not object to William's keeping some other man's wife for a period of six whole weeks.

The last reference found to William or Mehitabel is dated April 7, 1712, after William's death, and stating, "At a meeting of the Committee chosen to Enquire and settle each man's Right or ffifty in commonage throughout ye Bounds of ye town as ffoloweth." There follows a list of names and amounts including "Mrs Mehitabel Herrick by husband in Right of children - 100." (Records, II:151) The exact meaning of this we must leave to some better historian.

Howell in his History of Southampton, page 293, gives us some hint as to the English ancestry of our early Herricks when he says, "This family is without question descended from the Herricks of Leicestershire, England, as the crest of that family is engraved on the tombstone of William Herrick, the son of James Herrick, the first of the same in Southampton. This is said because at the time of the death of William Herrick, men in this country had not begun to use arms as they did at a later period and do now, to which they are not entitled." This is very interesting information, but there seems to be no English Herrick family listed in the Herrick Genealogy to which we can tie James and his lately discovered brother William, of Newton, Long Island.

A further interesting reference to possible English ancestry is the statement made (Herrick Genealogy, p. 335) by Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, brother of 49:8 Mary Ann Herrick. It is, "Since my memory there was hanging in the old house of my immediate ancestors, at Southampton, L. I., an ancient coat of arms, which had been there from time immemorial. It was a great protection to the family in the days of the Revolution, and to the farm, while the British troops under General Sir William Erskine were quartered in Southampton. So my grandmother, Phebe P., wife of William used to say, 'That coat of arms was borrowed by Edward Claudius Herrick (36:7), Treasurer and Librarian of Yale College, for General Jedediah Herrick, to be copied for the Register which he prepared.'" He is here referring to the Herrick Genealogy.

A further similar reference is made in "The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut," by Frederic Gregory Mather, 1913 on page 397. In commenting on 27:5 Deacon Henry Herrick, it states, "It is said that when the enemy raided Southampton, his house was saved from destruction by the respect shown to a Family Coat-of-Arms, granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1598. (Rev. E.P.4.)". The initials refer to 40:8 Rev. Edward Pierpont Herrick. While this tradition may have and probably did happen in 1776, it of course does not establish beyond a doubt that the Southampton family was entitled to the use of those Arms.

Both William and Mehitabel were interred in the original Old South End Burying Ground in Southampton where the two headstones still stand side by side, the inscriptions still legible and even the Coat-of-Arms (the bull's head and horns) distinguishable, though badly weathered. The inscriptions are also recorded in Howell, page 186 and the report of the D. A. R. in 1939.

They follow, as copied by 78:9 Nancy Ann Herrick in November 1949: "Here lyes ye body of Mr. William Herrick Esq^r who departed this life August the 19th Anno 1708 Aetas - sua - 54," and "Here lies buried the body of Mrs. Mehitable Herrick who des^d July 17, 1734 aged 60 years." It is from these inscriptions that we know the year of birth of both William and Mehitable. The use of the title "esquire" following William's name indicates that he was held in high esteem as a gentleman among his neighbors. We can only guess at the order and dates of birth of some of the eight children of William and Mehitable. Future research may result in some changes in the order that follows:

- (14:4) William Herrick.
- (15:4) Stephen Herrick; d. 1756; m. (1), 24 December 1719, Deborah Conklin, of East Hampton; m. (2) Dorothy, who survived him.
- (16:4) Irene Herrick; m. 27 July 1704, Jonathan Raynor, who d. 1741, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Pierson) Raynor.
- (17:4) Phebe Herrick.
- (18:4) Mehitable Herrick; m. Deacon Josiah Topping, who d. 1747, son of Capt. Josiah (d. 1726) and Hannah Topping.
- (19:4) James Herrick; was a minor in 1707.
- (20:4) NATHAN HERRICK: b. 1700; OF WHOM LATER.
- (21:4) Abigail Herrick; b. 1702; d. 6 May 1782, ae 80; m. Obadiah Rogers, b. 1699, who d. 31 October 1783, son of Obadiah and Mary Rogers.

20:4 NATHAN HERRICK (son of 8:3 William and Mehitable Herrick); b. Southampton, Long Island, New York in 1700; d. Quogue, Long Island, 24 March 1783/4, ae 83; m. Southampton, 20 November 1729, EUNICE ROGERS, b. probably Southampton in 1702 or 1703; d. West Hampton, Long Island, 4 March 1768, ae 66. Eunice was no doubt a descendant of William Rogers, one of the early settlers of Southampton, but her lineage has not yet been traced.

Nathan is not often mentioned in the records of Southampton and we do not learn of any public offices held by him. On May 28, 1736 was published a rate (appraisal on real estate) on which the inhabitants were taxed at "one penny half penny on ye Lb. to defray part of ye charge of building a house for our minister to dwell in." Among those listed, Nathan's rate was 38 - 05 - 1. (Records, V:96) The following five abstracts of land purchased by Nathan are also (Records, III:35) recorded: "James White sells Nathan Herrick 1-6 of Lot 19 in Pine neck in Qwanquantuck purchase except the amendment of meadow at Red creek, 6 lbs. June 9, 1741," and "Joseph Conkling and Daniel Leke sell to Nathan Herrick $\frac{1}{2}$ 50 of commonage west of Canoe place, price 9 lbs. December 25, 1740." and "Theophilis Pierson sells to Nathan Herrick 1-6 of Lot 48 of meadow on West beach, price 3 lbs. June 25, 1735," and "Abraham Pierson and Josiah pierson sels to Nathan Herrick $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 48 of meadow on west beach, price 18 lbs 8s. May 14, 1739," and "Peter Hildreth sell to Nathan Herrick $\frac{1}{2}$ 50 in Lot 48 of meadow on west beach, 7 lbs. November 2, 1742." (Records, III:35) Nathan thus seems to have been partial to and to have built up quite a holding in real estate at West Beach.

Eunice died 4 March 1768 and was buried in the Beaverdam churchyard, where a blue stone still marks her resting place. It is inscribed, "In Memory of Eunice ye Wife of Nathan Herrick Who Died March 4, 1768 in the 66th Year of her Age." (Copied 1949 by 78:9 John Austin Herrick) Nathan went to live with his son Nathaniel and family, who had settled on a farm at nearby Quogue, Long Island. There Nathan lived his last days and died and was buried. His headstone in the burying ground at Quogue is inscribed: "In Memory of Mr. Nathan Herrick, who Died 24 March A. D. 1783, in the 83rd year of his age." The children of Nathan and Eunice are listed below. Here we have for the first time the exact dates of birth of all the children, as recorded in the Herrick Genealogy of 1885. No doubt when that genealogy was first published in 1845, some descendant still had in his possession the Nathan Herrick Family Bible, more than 100 years old. Would that such a record of some of the earlier generations had been preserved for us.

- (22:5) Phebe Herrick; b. 6 November 1730.
- (23:5) Nathan Herrick; b. 29 February 1732.
- (24:5) Eunice Herrick; b. 22 September 1733; m. Sylvanus White, son of Rev. Sylvanus (Harvard 1722) and Phebe White.
- (25:5) Nathaniel Herrick; b. 16 April 1735; d. Quogue, 30 March 1784; m. 8 June 1733, Elizabeth Raynor of West Hampton, N.Y., who was b. 1748 and d. 24 May 1796.
- (26:5) Mehitable Herrick; b. 19 April 1737; m. Sayre.
- (27:5) HENRY HERRICK; b. 22 May 1739; OF WHOM LATER.
- (28:5) Hannah Herrick; b. 15 September 1741.

(29:5) Martha Herrick; b. 6 October 1743; m. Benjamin Wooley, son of Benjamin Wooley. They had sons Charles Wooley of Kingston and Nathan Wooley of Watermill, New York.

27:5 DEACON HENRY HERRICK (son of 20:4 Nathan Herrick and Eunice Rogers); b. Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., 22 May 1739; d. Jamesport, Long Island, N. Y., 16 December 1807, ae 68; m. Southampton, 7 May 1772, JERUSHA FOSTER; b. probably Southampton, 1744; d. 26 February 1821, ae 76.

Jerusha was probably the daughter of Stephen and Sarah Foster of Southampton, though we cannot say this with certainty. In the Foster Genealogy, covering the Southampton descendants of Christopher Foster, she is the only Jerusha listed at a period applicable to this marriage. This Jerusha was a great-great granddaughter of 1 Christopher (through 2 John, 3 Jeremiah and 4 Stephen), who was born in England in 1603 and there married Frances Stevens, born 1607 at Ewell in Surry, England. He came from England in the "Abigail" in 1635 with his wife and children, and it is from the ages given on their passage records that the years of their birth are shown above. He was made a freeman at Boston, April 17, 1637. In the same year he was a resident of Lynn, where in 1638 sixty acres of land were allotted to him. He removed to Southampton in 1651 and remained there until his death in 1687, ae 84. He was prominent in civic affairs and in early developmental work in Southampton.

But to return to Henry Herrick and a century or more later. We know that he was a deacon in the church, for the Herrick Genealogy lists him as "Deacon" Henry Herrick. At a Towne Meeting held April 4th, 1780, several town officers were chosen, among them "Abraham Rose and Henry Herrick chosen Supervisors of Intestate Estates." (Records, V:110) The following abstract records the sale of land on July 5, 1804, "Henry Herrick and Jerusha Herrick sell to Silas Wooly his Old Towne Close; bounded north by highway, west and south by Thomas Jessup, east by Deacon Samuel Howell and Christopher Foster. 23 acres. Price 190 lbs." (Records, V:199) In Vol. III, page 256 are abstracts of ear marks or brands granted the inhabitants for their stock. The date of this abstract is not given. Henry Herrick is assigned "a fire brand, a cocked hat." Stephen Post who precedes Henry in the list is assigned "a crop and slit on left, hollow crop on right."

Henry was of Revolutionary War age. W. Willard Roberts in his book "Pioneers and Patriots of Long Island, 1640-1840," published in 1936, says, "James Herrick, Southampton, 1640. Name descends from Sir William Herrick, Leicestershire, England and probably from Lief Ericson. Descendants in the Revolution - Maj. George and Deacon Henry, Southampton." Search among the veterans lists fails to confirm this or make other mention of Henry. This is not strange, however, because Howell, on page 71 lists the officers of some 15 companies of Southampton and environs, but no enlisted men or non-commissioned officers and says, "the rosters of these military bodies have never been published excepting that of Col. Smith in Munsell's History of New York and it is not known whether they are in existence. A third regiment of Suffolk County is mentioned and commissions were issued to its officers, but no roster has been found." Henry may or may not have been a Revolutionary War veteran. He at least had some interesting experiences during the war. Abigail Fithian Halsey in 1940 wrote a book, "In Old Southampton," giving much information about the Herrick homestead and the Revolutionary War. From page 119:

"Two days after the Battle of Long Island, the Provincial Convention of New York recommended the inhabitants of Long Island to remove many of their women and children and slaves and as much of their livestock and grain as they could to the mainland (Connecticut or Westchester County, New York) and said that the Convention would pay the expenses of removing the same. On October 1, 1776, the Committee of Southampton issued a permit to Major Uriah Rogers, Captain Zophar Cooper, Captain Elias Pelletreau, Captain Jeremiah Rogers, Abraham Cooper and Henry Herrick to 'remove their respective families for their safety to any part of Connecticut at their discretion, not absenting themselves, and to hire a boat for that purpose.'"

The book carries on with the war and says, "During the winter of 1778-9, General Sir William Erskine, commander of the English forces on the east end of Long Island, made his headquarters in the old Pelletreau house, which until a few years ago stood on North Main Street in Southampton. He used the Herrick house across the street for his meals and this house still stands, with its old brick oven, its corner cupboard, and its great fireplace just as in the Revolutionary years, when he occupied it. The English threw up earthworks west of the village marked today as Old Fort. General Erskine, living in Southampton, tried to be fair to the people, but his officers were not so temperate. Stones in the old South End Burying Ground, used by the English soldiers for their fires, have never been replaced." Much more is written about the English occupation. On page 71 is a full page cut of "An Old-Time Fireplace. Kitchen

of the Herrick house, built in 1751, used as the headquarters of General Erskine in the American Revolution." This home still remains in the Herrick family, being owned and occupied at present by 78:9 John Austin Herrick.

From "The Refugees of 1776 From Long Island to Connecticut," page 397, we learn that Henry actually did remove his family and effects from Southampton to Haddam, Conn., in October and November of 1776, also that he was a member of the Committee of Southampton, a committee having to do with the conduct of the war. And "It is said that when the enemy raided Southampton, his (Henry Herrick's) house was saved from destruction by the respect shown to a Family Coat-of-Arms, granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1598." (See further details under 8:3 William Herrick, page 10)

It should be explained that the Herrick homestead occupied by General Erskine was not the then residence of Deacon Henry Herrick, although it is now owned and occupied by Henry's great-great grandson, 78:9 John Austin Herrick. This came down to him through his mother's side, (Mary Ann Herrick) daughter of Captain Austin Herrick, who acquired the property in 1835. The house is located at 17 North Main Street. At 20 South Main Street is the residence of John Austin Herrick's father, 49:8 Henry Foster Herrick. This came into the Herrick family about 1840 and was built probably about 1815. It is now owned by Mr. W. I. LaFon.

The burial place of Henry and Jerusha have not been ascertained, though the writer has not made an exhaustive search. In "The Refugees of 1776," page 397, it is stated that Henry died at Jamesport, Long Island and that his burial is recorded in the Mattituck Church Records. Jamesport is on the north side of Great Peconic Bay, some twenty miles by road from Southampton and Mattituck is another four miles northeast of Jamesport. This does not necessarily mean that he was interred at Mattituck, nor that he was then a permanent resident of Jamesport. Mr. Morton Pennypacker, of the Pennypacker Historical Collection, Library of East Hampton, in discussing the matter with me, says the family may have just liked the preacher of that church and asked for his services. He may have been interred at Jamesport, Mattituck or even Southampton. Jerusha survived Henry by some thirteen years. The place of her death and interment are not ascertained though, as stated, an exhaustive search has not been made.

In conclusion, Henry's name does not appear in any of the regular rosters of Revolutionary War Veterans, yet most of these rosters from Suffolk County seem to be lost and never to have been recorded permanently. From the above recitals, we do know that he was very close to the war and it is hard to conceive of a young man of 37 in the situation he found himself and family, who did not take some active part in the fighting for the Colonies. Their children were:

- (30:6) Eunice Herrick; b. 7 April 1773; d. 9 December 1845; m. Jessup.
Some of her descendants still live (1887) at Quogue.
- (31:6) CLAUDIUS HERRICK; b. Southampton, 24 February 1775; OF WHOM LATER.
- (32:6) Selden Herrick; b. 18 November 1779; d. Southampton, 19 May 1848; m. (1)
1 March 1809, Clarissa Halsey, who d. 20 January 1812, ae 31. One dau. Clarissa, who m. Enoch Halsey. Selden m. (2) 12 January 1813, Mary T. Horton, who d. 11 February 1867. Three daughters, but no sons resulted from this marriage. Thus, since the Herrick name was not carried down through the descendants of Selden, we may say that this work includes all of the descendants of the Herrick name from Deacon Henry Herrick down.

TRANSITION

We have now brought one branch of the Herrick line down through five generations, or should we say that we have pushed back the ancestry of Reverend Claudius Herrick five generations to the original emigrant ancestor, James Herrick. In one sense, the foregoing has been a "family tree" of Reverend Claudius Herrick, because wherever possible, we have given a history of the ancestry of the Herrick wives - specifically the Toppings and the Fosters. From here on, we make a complete transition and attempt a complete "genealogy" of all the descendants, male and female, of Rev. Claudius Herrick and Hannah Pierpont, involving many family names other than Herrick as the daughters and their children marry.

A further transition took place about this time. Claudius Herrick, the only son of Deacon Henry Herrick to produce male offspring and thus continue the Herrick name, entered Yale University at New Haven, Conn., in 1794 and did not return to Southampton. For a short period therefore, after the death of Henry Herrick, Selden was the only Herrick from this branch re-

maining there and, with his family of daughters, the descendants of Henry of the name Herrick were about to disappear from the Southampton census. Dr. John Pierrepont Herrick, second son of Claudius and Hannah, was born in Woodbridge, Conn. After receiving his medical degree from Yale in 1828, he practiced for a short while in East Windsor, Conn., and in 1833 removed to Southampton to reestablish the roots of this particular Herrick line in the village of his ancestors. Strangely, today, a century later, the only Southampton residents of the name Herrick are those descended from this John P. Herrick. What has happened to the many other descendants of James Herrick? Some of the lines have died out, some had only daughters and the remainder of those bearing the name of Herrick have removed to other parts.

The union of Rev. Claudius Herrick with Hannah Pierpont brought into the Herrick ancestry a distinguished strain of character and accomplishment, for Hannah was the great-granddaughter of Rev. James Pierpont, pastor of the Center Church in New Haven and one of the principal founders of Yale University in 1701. This James Pierpont graduated from Harvard College in 1681 and was a man of great distinction throughout New England. He was the father-in-law of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, that famous sire of college presidents and other distinguished professional men. Rev. James Pierpont was also the ancestor of the well known financiers, the John Pierpont Morgans. The ancestry of this James Pierpont is covered completely in the Pierpont Genealogy, published in 1913. It carries the family back through many generations, through England to the Battle of Hastings with William the Conqueror in 1066 and further back across the channel to Normandy in France and Sir Hugh de Pierrepont in 980 A. D. The succession of this line from Sir Hugh without a break, down to the present seems well authenticated.

Through Mary Hooker, wife of Rev. James Pierpont, another famous strain was brought into our family tree. For she was the granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, that famous liberal preacher (about whom you read in your history in high school) who fled England to Holland, then came to Cambridge, Mass., in the "Griffin" in 1633, and three years later removed with a part of his church membership to Connecticut and founded the city of Hartford. His son, Rev. Samuel Hooker, was the father of Mary. Samuel graduated from Harvard College in 1653 and spent most of his preaching career in Farmington, Conn., where he died in 1697. Samuel married Mary Willette, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Willette and Mary Brown. This Thomas Willette was a man of renown. He was of Plymouth, Mass., and upon the seizure of New Amsterdam by the British from the Dutch in 1664 (see page 2), he was appointed the first English mayor of New York City. His wife Mary Brown was the daughter of John Brown (1584-1662), of Plymouth, Mass., an attorney of some distinction who arrived at the Plymouth Colony in 1629. John Brown married secondly, Phebe Harding, though Mary Brown was probably by his first wife, whose name is not known.

Thus was brought into the Herrick veins through this marriage with Hannah Pierpont a wealth of distinguished blood. It was the blood of hardy pioneers, of character and of unusual accomplishment.

31:6 REVEREND CLAUDIUS HERRICK (son of 27:5 Deacon Henry Herrick and Jerusha Foster); b. Southampton, Long Island, New York, 24 February 1775; d. New Haven, Conn., 26 May 1831, ae 56; m. New Haven, Conn., 17 March 1802, HANNAH PIERPONT (dau. of John Pierpont and Sarah Beers); b. New Haven, 13 February 1776; d. New Haven, 10 July 1859, ae 83.

The life of Rev. Claudius Herrick is described as being that of an unusually pure-minded, earnest, consistent and effective Christian. He graduated at Yale College in 1798, taught for a year or two at Greenfield (Mass.) Academy and in 1802 was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church at Woodbridge, near New Haven. His health failing, however, he withdrew from the more active life of a pastor in 1807 and took up his residence in New Haven next door to Rev. Timothy Dwight, then president of Yale College. At the suggestion of President Dwight, Claudius opened a school for teaching young ladies the higher college studies. This school Claudius maintained with distinguished success until his death twenty three years later. After the first few years, the school was conducted in "his own hired house," which stood on the lot where Battell Chapel (on the Yale Campus) and Farnam Hall are at present located - Durfee Hall now standing also on a part of what used to be Mr. Herrick's garden.

The list of those who were enrolled in the school from its opening in 1808 includes approximately 2,000 names. Many of the students of his school attended the chemical lectures of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Sr., of Yale College, also lectures on natural philosophy. The school though strictly a private institution, was practically an annex to Yale College. It was one of the three permanent pioneer schools of New England, and probably of the United States, established in or about the first decade of the nineteenth century for teaching young ladies the higher college studies.

Prof. Arthur C. Hadley (father of the late President Arthur Twining Hadley, of Yale), in 1884 wrote an eulogy on Rev. Claudius, only a small portion of which is quoted here. "No one could be observant of the life and character of Rev. Claudius Herrick without feeling that, as a servant of Christ, he belonged to the very front rank of Christ-like men. From my childhood up to manhood and to the time of his death, I met him from day to day, and was more familiar with his family than any other, excepting the home of my own parents and our family. I remember Mr. Herrick as the successful pioneer of that system of schools for young ladies from all parts of the country, for which New Haven has acquired a reputation But his work in the ordinary intercourse and occasions of society and life was even more marked than his educational labors. Useful thoughts, prudent maxims, and moral sentiments, comingled with religious truths, fell from his lips naturally, unobtrusively and effectively." His wife Hannah was equally devoted to Christian activity and her piety and her influence among pupils of this girl's school added much to the future characters of the graduates.

Claudius' death was caused by typhus fever, which he caught while visiting a sick Christian brother. The character attributes mentioned above for him are merely brief comments taken from some four complete pages in the Herrick Genealogy and three pages in the Pierpont Genealogy. The reader is commended to these two volumes and to the Yale University obituary records for a fuller and more complete history of these two people. Both are buried in the Herrick and Pierpont plot in the Grove Street Cemetery in New Haven, where a marble monument records the virtues of these two pious New Englanders. The inscriptions on the several sides of the monument are:

(First side) Rev. Claudius Herrick, a man who walked humbly with his God and spent his life in doing good. He died in this city May 26, 1831, Ae 56. They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever. (Second side) He was born in Southampton (L.I.) N.Y., in 1775, - graduated at Yale College in 1798. In 1802 he was ordained pastor of the First Church in Woodbridge, but was dismissed on account of ill-health in 1807. He then removed to this City, and in 1808 opened a school for young ladies, which he continued with distinguished usefulness to the close of his life. This monument is erected by a few of his pupils as a token of esteem and affection. (Third side) Hannah; Daughter of John and Sarah Pierrepont, and wife of Rev. Claudius Herrick; Born Feb. 13, 1776, in New Haven, where she fell asleep in Jesus, July 10, 1859. So shall they ever be with the Lord.

The children of Claudius and Hannah were:

- (33:7) Henry Herrick; b. Woodbridge, Conn., 5 March 1803.
- (34:7) John Pierrepont Herrick; b. Woodbridge, Conn., 15 February 1805.
- (35:7) Sarah Maria Herrick; b. New Haven, Conn., in 1810; d. New Haven, 18 September 1813, ae 3 years; buried in the Pierpont plot, Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven.
- (36:7) Edward Claudius Herrick; b. New Haven, Conn., 24 February 1811.

THE PIERREPONT FAMILY

Much was said in "Transition" regarding the Pierrepont heritage which here merged with Herrick. It is fitting that we give a brief but complete Pierrepont family tree, since all of those subsequently mentioned in this work are direct descendants of this Pierrepont line. That it is completely authentic seems certain. The Pierpont Genealogy of 1913 devotes 25 pages to a paper entitled "The Lost Dukedom, or the Story of the Pierrepont Claim," read in 1906 by Henry T. Blake before the New Haven Colony Historical Society. The last of the English Pierreponts in the male line, the Duke of Kingston, died without issue in 1773. Since 1721 James Pierpont, son of Rev. James Pierpont of New Haven, had anticipated (through correspondence with his English relatives) that he would take over as the eldest in the male line of Pierreponts, when the death above referred to should take place. No question ever seemed to arise as to the descent of these New England Pierponts. It seemed established and taken for granted. To summarize briefly these 25 pages, the Duke of Kingston died in 1773 without issue, but willed his estate and the manor of Holme-Pierrepont to a nephew, Charles Meadows, who took possession, assumed the name of Pierrepont by Royal permission and was afterward created Earl Mansvers. James Pierpont pressed his suit as rightful possessor according to the customs of England but, the Colonies shortly becoming involved in the Revolution against the Mother Country, his claim was unsuccessful and the title to the estates was not permitted to pass across the Atlantic. All of this is retold merely to point out that no question seems to exist as to the relationship of our New England Pierponts to the English Pierreponts of Kingston and Holme-Pierrepont. The latter's pedigree is a matter of public record and is covered in Lodge's Peerage, also in the Universal Magazine (of London) for November 1767. We quote this pedigree from these sources as given in the Pierpont Genealogy of 1913.

The Pierrepont family is of Norman origin, antedating the Conquest. The castle of Pierrepont, which derived its name in the time of Charlemagne from a stone bridge (in French, "pierre" is stone and "pont" is bridge), built nearby to take the place of a ferry, lay in the southerly part of Picardy, diocese of Laon, about six miles from South Sauveur, Normandy. The earliest lord of the castle of whom we have knowledge was Sir Hugh de Pierrepont, who flourished about 980 A.D. He was succeeded by his son Sir Godfrey de Pierrepont, who left two sons, Sir Godfrey and Sir Robert. The former was the father of Sir Ingoldbrand de Pierrepont, lord of the castle in 1090 A.D., and ancestor of the French family of Pierrepont, while the latter, Sir Robert de Pierrepont, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, took part in the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and was the ancestor of the English branch.

On account of the stout blows he struck for William at Hastings, Robert was given great estates in Suffolk and Essex counties by his faithful master. That the ancestor of this noble family was in England in the reign of William the Conqueror is evident from Domesday Book, wherein Robert de Pierrepont is mentioned to be possessed of the Lordships of Henestede and Wretham in Suffolk, and that he held these of the famous William, Earl Warren, one of the greatest of those nobles who accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, in his victorious expedition into this kingdom. The said Robert de Pierrepont was of the retinue of William, Earl Warren; and it appears that, besides those Lordships in Suffolk, and Hurst in Sussex, which now retains the name of Hurst-Pierrepont, he held other lands of great extent in the said county of that Earl, amounting to ten Knights' fees.

And in the French genealogy of this family, William is said to be son and heir of the before-mentioned Robert de Pierrepont, and that he left issue Hugh de Pierrepont, living in the reign of King Henry II (1154-1189). The above constitutes a few short paragraphs of a four page reprint from the Universal Magazine of London for November 1767, which carries the line down through the last Duke of Kingston. We may therefore begin our ancestral chart with:

- (s) Sir Hugh de Pierrepont, living about 980 A.D. Lord of the Castle of Pierrepont.
- (r) Sir Godfrey de Pierrepont, Lord of the Castle of Pierrepont to about 1090 and ancestor of the French family of Pierrepont.
- (q) Sir Robert de Pierrepont, who crossed the Channel with William the Conqueror and took part in the Battle of Hastings in 1066, for which he was knighted and given vast estates.
- (p) William de Pierrepont, son and heir, who left issue:
- (o) Hugh de Pierrepont, living in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). He left issue:
- (n) William de Pierrepont, of Holywell, County Suffolk, who had two sons, Simon and Robert, but this Simon dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother.
- (m) Sir Robert de Pierrepont, who became sixth Lord of the Manor of Hurst-Pierrepont, who fought valiently with King Henry III in the battle of Lewes (1264).
- (l) Sir Henry de Pierrepont, of Holbeck Woodhouse, County Nottingham, who was knighted by Edward I in 1280.
- (k) Sir Henry de Pierrepont, who m. Annora, sole daughter to Sir Michael de Manvers (who d. 1255), and sister and heir to Lionel de Manvers, whereby she became possessed of several lordships in Nottinghamshire. Michael de Manvers was Lord of the Manor of Holme which passed into the possession of the Pierreponts and was thereafter known as the Manor of Holme-Pierrepont. Sir Henry died in 1292.
- (j) Sir Robert de Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, Knt., d. 1333. He was of the retinue of Edward Prince of Wales, in that notable expedition then made into Scotland, later was one of the chief commanders of the army led by King Edward II and was summoned by the King as a Baron to Parliament. His first wife was daughter and finally heiress of Sir John Herrize, Knt., (sometimes spelled Heriz), of Wingfield, County Derby, and his second wife was Cecily, dau. of Annesley of Annesley. Unfortunately we are not told to which wife Sir Henry was born.
- (i) Sir Henry de Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, Knt., m. Margaret Fitz Williams, dau. of Sir William Fitz Williams of Elmsley, Knt., and Maud, dau. of Edmund, Baron Deincourt. Sir William was a grandson of Thomas Fitz Williams, the son of Sir William Fitz Williams and Ella Plantagenet. Ella was a daughter of Hameline Plantagenet, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and natural half-brother of King Henry II of England, Count of Anjou, etc. Hameline Plantagenet became Earl of Surry in right of his wife Isabel, dau. of William de Warren, Earl of Surry.
- (h) Sir Edmund de Pierrepont, sixth Lord of Holme-Pierrepont, who descended through his mother from the kings of France and England and from the Counts of Normandy, Flanders and Anjou. He m. Joan, dau. of Sir George Montboucher of Gomulston, Knt., and d. at Gascoigne, France in 1370. He was a knight in 33 Edward III (1360) and was in the wars of France, serving in the retinue of Henry Duke of Lancaster.
- (g) Sir Edmund Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, Knt., was living in the reign of Henry VI in

1423. Note that in this generation the French "de" has been dropped and does not reappear again in the English pedigree. Their French residence was now several centuries behind them and they seem to be thoroughly Anglicized. Edmund m. Frances, dau. and heir of Sir William Franke of Grimsby in the County of Lincoln, Knt.
- (f) Sir Henry Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, Knt., died prior to 1453. He m. Ellen, dau. of Sir Nicholas Langford, Knt. Sir Henry d. before 31 Henry VI (1453).
 - (e) Henry Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, Esq., was High Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby. He m. Thomasin, dau. of Sir John Melton of Melton Hall, County Derby, Knt.
 - (d) Francis Pierrepont, who d. 9 November 1495. He m. Margaret, dau. of John Burden, Esq.
 - (c) Sir William Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, Knt.; m. (2) Anne, dau. of Sir Richard Empson, Knt., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. "Sir William, in the fifth of Henry VIII (1514), behaving himself with exemplary valor at the sieges of Therouenne and Tournay, and the battle that ensued, called by our historians the battle of Spurs, had the honor of Knight Banneret conferred upon him by that Monarch." (Universal Magazine)
 - (b) Sir George Pierrepont, Lord of the Manor of Holme-Pierrepont, d. 21 March 1564. He m. (1) Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Anthony Babbington of Dethick, in the County of Derby, Knt. This Elizabeth was an intimate friend of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. (See Lamartine's "Life of Mary Stuart.") This Sir George received the honour of Knighthood on Tuesday, February 22, at the Tower of London, in the first of Edward VI (1547), being one of the Knights of the Carpet made at that king's coronation, and departed this life the 21st of March, sixth Elizabeth (1564), seized of the manors of Holme-Pierrepont, Codgrave, Barton in the Beans, Clipston, Sneynton, Widmerpole, Weston, Bondbulke, Landworth, Howbek, and Cuckney and divers other lands and advowsons of the Churches.
 - (a) William Pierrepont. The claim to the titles and estates of the English family, which was asserted by James Pierpont, rested upon his descent in the male line from this William Pierrepont, who was the younger son of (b) Sir George Pierrepont. The last Duke of Kingston was Evelyn Pierrepont, who died 23 September 1773, at Bath, England, without issue. He was the eldest in descent in the male line from the older son of Sir George, and when the elder line became extinct upon the death of the Duke, the titles and estates, it was claimed, passed of right to the eldest in descent in the male line from the next younger son. The eldest of such was James Pierpont, eldest son of Rev. James Pierpont of New Haven. William m. Elizabeth, whose last name has not been disclosed.
 - (1) James Pierrepont, was first cousin of Robert Pierrepont, the first Earl of Kingston. He was the owner of a large estate in Derbyshire and carried on trade between England and Ireland; but during the commercial troubles that were incident to the protectorate, he fell into bankruptcy, and later came to America to visit his sons, Robert and John, who had migrated thither and settled in Massachusetts. He died at Ipswich, Mass., date unknown. His wife was Margaret, who d. in London, a widow, in January 1664.
 - (2) John Pierpont; b. London 1617; d. Roxbury, Mass., 7 December 1682, ae 65; m. in England, Thankful, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Biggs) Stowe of Kent, England. The family now begins to shorten the name by two letters, spelling it PIERPONT. John came to America and settled probably at Ipswich, Mass., in 1640. In 1656 he purchased 300 acres where Roxbury and Dorchester are now situated, giving its name to the latter portion out of compliment to his second cousin, Henry Pierrepont, who had been created Marquis of Dorchester in 1645.
 - (3) Rev. James Pierpont (1659-1714), of New Haven, Conn., one of the principal founders of Yale College and himself a graduate of Harvard College in 1681. He m. (3) Mary, dau. of Rev. Samuel and Mary (Willette) Hooker (1673-1740). Rev. Samuel Hooker graduated from Harvard College in 1653. Mary Willette was the dau. of Thomas Willette, first English Mayor of New York City. See Introduction, p. 2 and Transition, p. 14.
 - (4) Hezekiah Pierpont (1712-1741), of New Haven; m. Lydia (1716-1779), dau. of Rev. Jacob and Lydia (Ball) Hemingway.
 - (5) John Pierpont (1740-1805), of New Haven; m. Sarah (1744-1835), dau. of Nathan and Hannah (Nichols) Beers.

On her mother's side, Hannah Pierpont was descended from:

- (1) Anthony Beers (d. 1676), of Watertown, Mass., and Fairfield, Conn., who m. Elizabeth..... (d. 1676). He came to New England from Gravesend, England.
- (2) Barnabus Beers (b. 1658), of Fairfield, Conn., m. Elizabeth (1666-1694), dau. of John and Elizabeth (Curtis) Wilcoxson.
- (3) Nathan Beers (b. 1691), of Middletown, Conn.
- (4) Nathan Beers (1718-1779), of Stratford and New Haven, Conn.; m. Hannah (1716-1764), dau. of Jonathan and Sarah (Beach) Nichols.
- (5) Sarah Beers (1744-1835), of New Haven, who m. John Pierpont.

Mention was made in TRANSITION, page 14, of the J. Pierpont Morgan Family and the fact that they too were descendants of Reverend James Pierpont of New Haven, Conn. A brief picture of this family tree is warranted at this point. Referring back to the Pierpont pedigree on the preceding page, we may start with:

- (3) Rev. James Pierpont (1660-1714), of New Haven, Conn.; m. Mary Hooker (1673-1740).
- (4) James Pierpont; b. New Haven, 21 May 1699; d. New Haven, 18 June 1776; m. (1) Boston, Mass., 1 November 1727, Sarah Breck, dau. of Nathaniel Breck; m. (2) 28 March 1754, Anne Sherman. He was a tutor at Yale College from 1722 to 1724 and then for a few years was engaged in business in Boston; but he returned to New Haven and occupied his father's residence at Elm and Temple Streets. The last years of his life were clouded by his vain efforts to obtain recognition as the rightful heir to the title and estates of the family in England, that of the last Duke of Kingston. He had issue by his second wife, five children, of whom the third was:
 - (5) James Pierpont; b. New Haven, Conn., 4 January 1761; d. Litchfield, Conn., 1840; m. (1) 24 September 1782, Elizabeth Collins, dau. of Charles Collins of Litchfield. She was b. Litchfield, 25 September 1755; d. South Farms, Conn., 28 July 1815. James m. (2) 16 December 1817, Lucy Crossman. She d. 1835. There were nine children, of whom the second, by wife Elizabeth Collins, was:
 - (6) Rev. John Pierpont; b. Litchfield, Conn., 6 April 1785; d. 1866; m. (1) 23 September 1810, Mary Sheldon Lord. He m. a second time but had no children by his second wife. He is sometimes called the "Poet Pierpont," because of a book of poems he published entitled "Airs of Palestine and other Poems." He was successively a lawyer, merchant and clergyman. From 1819 to 1845 he was pastor of a Congregational church in Boston, later minister at Troy, N.Y., and at Medford, Mass. He was an ardent abolitionist and temperance reformer and when the war broke out in 1861, became a chaplain of a Massachusetts regiment. There were six children, all by his first wife, the third of whom was:
 - (7) Juliet Pierpont; b. Baltimore, Maryland, 30 July 1816; m. 1836, Junius S. Morgan, a banker of Hartford, Conn., who was the founder of the House of Morgan. They had four children, the eldest of whom was:
 - (8) John Pierpont Morgan; b. Hartford, Conn., 17 April 1837; d. Rome, Italy, 31 March 1913; m. 1859, Amelia, dau. of Jonathan Sturgis. She was an invalid at the time and lived but a few months. He m. (2) in 1865, Frances Louise Tracy, dau. of Charles Tracy. John's father Junius was the founder of The House of Morgan, which John carried forward and enlarged to a phenomenal degree. They had only one son:
 - (9) John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.; b. Irvington, N.Y., 7 September 1867; d. Boca Grande, Florida, 13 March 1943; m. 11 December 1890, Jane Norton Grew, dau. of Henry Sturgis Grew, banker of Boston and a sister of Edward Grew, John's classmate at Harvard, Class of 1889. She d. Glencove, Long Island, N.Y., 14 August 1925, after a lingering illness of sleeping sickness. John, Jr., carried on after his father's death, the affairs of "The House of Morgan." See Encyclopaedia Britannica or any modern reference work for the lives of these Morgans. Also "Whose Who in America?" The children of John and Jane were:
 - (i) Junius Spencer Morgan; b. 15 March 1892; of whom later.
 - (ii) Jane Norton Morgan.
 - (iii) Frances Tracy Morgan.
 - (iv) Henry Sturgis Pierpont Morgan; b. London, England, 4 October 1900; m. 26 June 1923, Catherine Adams, of Concord, Mass. He graduated from Harvard University in 1923. Is a banker and treasurer of Morgan Stanley & Co. Five children, Henry Sturgis, Charles Francis, Meles, John Adams and Peter Angus.
 - (10) Junius Spencer Morgan; b. New York City, 15 March 1892; m. 15 June 1915, Louise Converse. He graduated from Harvard University in 1914. He is a banker and partner in J.P. Morgan & Co. Children:
 - (i) (Mrs.) Louise Morgan Clark.
 - (ii) John Pierpont Morgan III.
 - (iii) Anne Morgan.

33:7 REVEREND HENRY HERRICK

33:7 REVEREND HENRY HERRICK (son of 31:6 Rev. Claudius Herrick and Hannah Pierpont); b. Woodbridge, Conn., 5 March 1803; d. North Woodstock, Conn., 11 March 1895, ae 92; m. Dorchester, Mass., 19 February 1835, SARAH MARIA WRIGHT (dau. of Dr. Asahel Wright and Lydia Worthington); b. Windsor, Mass., 29 July 1814; d. Wellesley, Mass., 9 September 1905, ae 91.

Henry was born in Woodbridge, where his father was then pastor, but early in his infancy

the family removed to New Haven. He fitted himself for college at New Haven and then Phillips Andover Academy, from which he graduated in 1818. He then attended Yale College, graduating in the Class of 1822 at the age of 19, one of the youngest to have graduated from Yale at that time. After graduation he taught for one year in West Springfield, Mass. (1822-23), and for two years was resident Berkeley Scholar and Rector of Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven (1823-25). He then pursued the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary and at Yale Seminary for 3 years (1825-28) and began his preaching in Middleton and Saugus, Mass. (1828-29). He received ordination as an evangelist in Humphreysville (now Seymour), Conn., April 14, 1830, and supplied the home-missionary church in Carolton, Ill., for the ensuing year (1830-31). He was engaged in Sunday School and other agencies in New England for about three years (1831-34).

On February 19, 1835, he married Sarah Maria, youngest daughter of Dr. Asahel Wright, (Dartmouth ex 1777), of Windsor, Mass. One's sympathy is aroused for the trials of this pious woman, who bore him nine children and travelled around from pillar to post with her brood, following her wandering evangelist, who never tarried long at one post and earned a mere pittance in the best of his parishes. The widely scattered places of birth (shown below) of these nine children, bear mute testimony to the problems of an evangelist's wife in those early days. The writer deems it a rare privilege to have lived for a few months in 1900 in the Wellesley home (that of her daughter Lydia) where great-grandmother Sarah Maria Herrick spent the last few years of her life after her husband's death. She was then (1900) 86 years of age and the recollection of her is still vivid in the writer's mind. It is also a privilege to have known intimately before their deaths most of the children of this couple, and to have discussed with them the rigors and hardships of early childhood. To the credit of these parents let it be said that, except for two children who died in infancy, seven children survived a normal life-span or better, all became useful citizens of excellent character and accomplishment and a credit to the communities in which they resided. There was not a bad apple in the whole barrel.

Shortly after the wedding, the bride of twenty and the groom of thirty two departed for the deep South, where for some seven years (1835-42) Henry was principal of the Female Academies of Knoxville, Tenn., Somerville, Ala., and Moulton, Ala. He seems to have followed his father's footsteps in the successful instruction and the building of character in young ladies. It is apparent that Sarah's mother, Lydia Worthington Wright, lived and travelled with them after the death of her husband in 1834, for her death is recorded as at Knoxville in 1838.

In 1842, the family returned to the North, where Henry spent the next twenty-five years for the most part in his chosen life work - Home Missionary labor. Some of his children have confided to me that a part of this time he spent in peddling Bibles from door to door in out-of-the-way places, a mission he felt God had summoned him to do. But he was largely occupied in preaching, with tireless zeal and devotion, in unpromising fields in New York and adjoining states. He preached in Clintonville, N.Y. (1845-49); in Ticonderoga some two years (where it was his privilege to know Joseph Cook, then a lad of ten or twelve years, and to "start his ideas," as Mr. Cook has freely and gratefully acknowledged since); in Archbald, Pa., in Downsville, N.Y., Exeter and other places in New York State.

After nine or ten years in Exeter, Ostego Cou., N.Y., he retired definitely from active labor in November of 1867 and removed to North Woodstock, Conn., where his son-in-law, Rev. Thaddeus Howe Brown (husband of his eldest daughter Lydia Worthington) was then pastor of the church. There he remained for the balance of his life. At his death there on March 11, 1895, at the age of 92, his widow went to Wellesley, Mass., and spent her remaining days with the same daughter Lydia. Henry had been for two years prior to his death the oldest living graduate of Yale. This biography was compiled from the History of the Yale Class of 1822, written in 1879, from the Yale Obituary Record and from the writer's conversations many years ago with the children of this couple.

On her father's side, Sarah Maria Wright was descended from:

- (b) Sir John Wright (d. 1551), Lord of Kelvedon Hall, County Essex, England, who m. Olive (d. 1560).
- (a) John Wright (d. 1558), of Wrightsbridge, County Essex, Eng., who m. Alice Wood.
- (1) Sir John Wright; of Wrightsbridge, granted peerage in 1590. See History of the Wright Family, by William H. Wright and Gertrude Wright Ketchum, 1913, for English ancestry.
- (2) Deacon Samuel Wright (cal 1618-1665), came to New England in 1638. Was in Springfield, Mass as early as 1639. Removed to Northampton in 1665; m. Margaret (d. 1681). For the connection of Samuel Wright with these early English Wright's, see New England Historic and Genealogical Register, Vol. IV (1850) 356-358 and XL (1886) 280-284.
- (3) James Wright (d. 1723), of Northampton, Mass., m. Abigail (1645-1707), dau. of William and Susanna Jess or Joyce.

THE CROCKER FAMILY

- (4) Jonathan Wright (1681-1743), of Northampton, m. 2nd, Elizabeth (1688-1771), dau. of Nathaniel and Grace (Martin) Phelps.
- (5) Captain Seth Wright (1726-1775), of Lebanon, Conn., m. Lydia (1730-1785), dau. of Deacon Joseph and Rebecca (Huntington) Clark. Seth was the architect for the original Dartmouth College buildings at Hanover, N. H., and the English representative for Dartmouth.
- (6) Dr. Asahel Wright (1757-1834), of Windsor, Mass., m. 2nd Lydia Worthington, dau. of William and Sarah (Welles) Worthington. He was a physician and former Dartmouth student.

On her mother's side, Sarah was descended from:

- (2) Nicholas Worthington (ca1640-1683), who came from England about 1655 and settled at Hatfield, Mass. He m. Sarah (d. 1676), dau. of Thomas and Susannah (Bull) Bunce.
- (3) William Worthington (1670-1753), of Colchester, Conn., m. Mehitabel (1671-1742), dau. of Isaac and Mary (Church) Graves.
- (4) Daniel Worthington (1695-1784), of Colchester; m. Elizabeth (1702-1798), dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth (White) Loomis.
- (5) William Worthington (1745-1825), of Colchester, Conn., and Pittsfield, Mass., m. Sarah (1747-1822), dau. of Israel Wyatt Wells.
- (6) Lydia Worthington (1775-1838), of Windsor, Mass.; m. Dr. Asahel Wright.

For references on the American Wrights, Worthington and Welles, see Trumbull, History of Northampton, Vital Records Books of Northampton and Windsor, Mass., and of Lebanon, Conn., also other standard reference works. For Worthington in particular, see The American Genealogist, Vol XVII (July 1941) 19-24 and 226-240; Extracts From the Records of Colchester, Conn., and the Genealogical Notes or Contributions to the Family History of Some of the First Settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts, by Nathan Goodwin. The children of Henry and Sarah Maria were:

- (37:8) Henry Dutton Herrick; b. Knoxville, Tenn., 1838; d. ae 6 months.
- (38:8) Lydia Worthington Herrick; b. Somerville, Ala., 15 January 1841.
- (39:8) Charles Claudius Herrick; b. New Haven, Conn., 24 June 1843.
- (40:8) Edward Pierpont Herrick; b. Clintonville, N.Y., 12 February 1846.
- (41:8) George Lucius Herrick; b. Clintonville, N.Y., 28 March 1848.
- (42:8) Sarah Maria Herrick; b. East Whitehall, N.Y., 15 August 1850; d. Boston, Mass., 20 January 1906. Sarah did not marry. In early life she lost most of the use of one hand when a surgeon severed a nerve in her wrist while removing some growth. She therefore remained at the home to take care of her parents, allowing some of the other children to go away to schools and colleges. After her father's death in North Woodstock, Conn., she and her mother went to live with sister Lydia Worthington in Wellesley, Mass., and there she remained until her death in 1906. There the writer made her acquaintance during his residence of several months there in 1900.
- (43:8) Lewis Herrick; b. Ticonderoga, N.Y., in 1852; d. ae 6 days.
- (44:8) Anna Caroline Herrick; b. Archbald, Pa., 15 October 1855.
- (45:8) William Wright Herrick; b. Downsville, N.Y., 23 February 1857.

THE CROCKER FAMILY

Before leaving Sarah Maria (Wright) Herrick, mention should be made of her sister, Elizabeth, known as Eliza, who was the mother of the four Crocker brothers, pioneers and empire builders in early California history. Dr. Asahel Wright, of Windsor, Mass., married first, Mary Worthington, daughter of Jacob and Phebe (Birchard) Worthington and granddaughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Loomis) Worthington, of Colchester, Conn. Thus you will determine from the preceding Worthington family tree that Dr. Asahel's two wives, Lydia and Mary Worthington were first cousins. Ten children were born to Asahel and Mary and three to Asahel and Lydia. Elizabeth (Eliza) was the seventh of Asahel and Mary and was born at Windsor, Mass., 20 April 1798. She was thus a second cousin as well as a half-sister of Sarah Maria (Wright) Herrick.

Eliza married at Windsor, Mass., 13 September 1814, Isaac Crocker, of Oswego, New York.

Their five children were:

- i. Edwin Bryant Crocker; b. Jamesville, N.Y., 26 April 1818; d. Sacramento, Calif., 24 June 1875; m. New York City in 1852, Margaret Eleanor Rhodes (dau. of John Rhodes, of Penn.); b. Akron, Ohio, 25 February 1822; d. Sacramento, Calif., 1 December 1901.
- ii. Charles Crocker; b. Troy, N.Y., 16 September 1822; d. Del Monte, Calif., 14 August 1888; m. South Bend, Indiana, 27 November 1852, Mary Ann Deming (dau. of John J. Deming and Emily Reed); b. Detroit, Mich., 26 November 1827; d. San Francisco, Calif. 27 October 1889.

- iii. Clark Wright Crocker; b. Troy, N.Y., 24 November 1828; d. San Francisco, Calif., 27 June 1890; m. Julia A. Kimball; b. Pennsylvania 1 March 1850; d. San Francisco, Cal., 22 February 1901.
- iv. Henry Smith Crocker; b. Troy, N.Y., 31 January 1832; d. San Francisco, Calif., 18 July 1904; m. probably Sacramento, Calif., 1864, Clara Ella Swinerton (dau. of William R. Swinerton and Laura M. Bingham); b. Wisconsin, 10 December 1845; d. San Francisco, Calif., 31 March 1910.
- v. Sarah Crocker. Little is known of her. Whether she was the youngest or in between the four boys, whether she ever came to California or died in infancy. All we know is that Charles Crocker, in his memoirs dictated in the early eighties to the historian Hubert H. Bancroft, mentions his sister Sarah on several occasions and tells of helping to support her and their mother.

Isaac was a merchant of indifferent success and seems to have moved about in New York State between Oswego, Albany, Jamesville and Troy. The family was poor and in 1836, they migrated to Marshall County, Indiana to take up a homestead on a block of virgin woodland. There all the boys worked to help clear the land and help keep the family together, and there mother Eliza (Wright) died in 1839, only 41 years of age, her death no doubt contributed to by the rigors and the slavery and hardships so common to life on the agricultural frontier a century ago. The boys received little schooling and hired out to others for what small wages they could collect.

Came the discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the great trek to the West in '49. The boys got the fever and Charles, Clark and Henry set out with a small band, of which Charles was chosen captain. They crossed the plains and mountains, arriving in California in the summer of 1850. For some two years they tried their luck at gold mining around Big Canyon, Eldorado County, but decided that money could be made with more ease and certainty in business. They accordingly removed to Sacramento and opened a general merchandise store. Brother Edwin Bryant had somehow worked his way through school to a law degree. He joined the brothers at Sacramento in 1852, about which time their father, widower Isaac, made the trip to join (and shortly die among) his four sons. Isaac's death occurred in Sacramento on February 11, 1856, at 74, the cause being listed in the records as consumption.

It is not necessary to enumerate here the accomplishments of these four brothers for it is recorded throughout California history and the Crocker name is a byword among all citizens of the state. Charles was one of the builders of the first transcontinental railroad. He was one of the owners and had complete charge of the actual construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, now known as the Southern Pacific. All four brothers became multimillionaires before their deaths and Charles is still known as one of the "Big Four" of California, of whom the others were, Leland Stanford, Collis P. Huntington and Mark Hopkins. The Crocker brothers, and their descendants were builders of industry, railroads, steamship lines, mining ventures, agricultural development and banking and finance. The present Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco was started by Charles Crocker. His son, William Henry Crocker (Yale 1882), carried on as president until his death in 1937, and the bank is now under the presidency of William Willard Crocker (Yale 1915), the son of William Henry and grandson of Charles.

Edwin Bryant, eldest son of Isaac and Eliza, was a distinguished attorney, among many other things being legal council for the Central Pacific Railroad (now Southern Pacific). He was for a time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California. Brother Clark Wright had many interests, his principal work being railroad construction and contracting, railroad supplies and equipment, under the firm name of Sisson, Crocker & Co. Brother Henry Smith, organized the H. S. Crocker Co., San Francisco's leading stationery store and publishing house, with branches in many cities. His interests were also multiple and varied.

And so, the four sons of this poverty stricken family of Isaac and Eliza, the four nephews of our Sarah Maria Wright Herrick, had a big share in the building of a great western empire.

34:7 DR. JOHN PIERREPONT HERRICK (son of 31:6 Claudius Herrick and Hannah Pierpont); b. Woodbridge, Conn., 15 February 1805; d. Southampton, N.Y., 28 January 1848, at nearly 43; m. Southampton, 26 November 1836, ESTHER POST FOSTER (dau. of James Foster and Phebe Cook); b. Southampton, 5 July 1812; d. Denver, Colorado, 10 November 1895, at 83.

John received his early training at Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, really a preparatory school for Yale. He entered Yale College in 1820, receiving his B. A. degree in 1824, then entered Yale Medical School, receiving his M. D. in 1828. He practiced medicine for a

while at Southold, Long Island and at East Windsor, Conn., but in 1833 removed to his ancestral home of Southampton, the birthplace of his father, and was there engaged in his profession until his death, following a year's decline in health, at the untimely age of 42. (See also p. 75)

His wife Esther was descended, on her father's side from one of the early and prominent pioneers of Southampton:

- (1) Christopher Foster (1603-1687); m. Frances Stevens (b. 1607). See what is said of him under 27:5 Henry Herrick.
- (2) John Foster (b. 1634), of Southampton, Long Island.
- (3) John Foster (b. 1662), of Southampton, Long Island; m. Hannah Abbott.
- (4) John Foster (1695-1762), of Southampton, Long Island; m. Elizabeth
- (5) Josiah Foster (b. 1737), of Southampton and Quogue; m. Esther Post (b. 1743).
- (6) James Foster (1774-1863), of Quogue, Long Island; m. Phebe (1778-1866), dau. of Jonathan Cook.
- (7) Esther Post Foster.

On her mother's side, Esther was descended from:

- (2) Ellis Cook, one of the early settlers of Southampton, whose name appears in the lists of 1644. He m. Martha, dau. of Capt. John and Wibroe Cooper of Southampton.
- (3) John Cook (ca 1656-1754), of Southampton; m. Elizabeth
- (4) Jonathan Cook (1700-1754). He removed to New Jersey and thence again to Quogue, L.I.
- (5) Jonathan Cook.
- (6) Phebe Cook, b. 1778; m. James Foster.
- (7) Esther Post Foster.

Esther survived John by 47 years and, about 1889 went to Denver to reside with the family of her son, Dr. John Claudius Herrick. Both John and Esther were Presbyterians. Children, all born at Southampton:

- (46:8) James Claudius Herrick; b. 23 October 1837; d. Southampton, 22 February 1842; ae 4.
- (47:8) Louisa Phebe Herrick; b. 18 March 1842; d. Southampton, 25 May 1871, ae 29; unm. Howell in his History of Southampton, page 58 says, "A young lady endowed with every trait of character that wins the love and high esteem of mankind. In grateful remembrance of her friendship, which any man might be proud to possess, this faint tribute is given." A poem in her memory by some ardent admirer follows.
- (48:8) John Claudius Herrick; b. 14 November 1844.
- (49:8) Henry Foster Herrick; b. 2 February 1847.

36:7 EDWARD CLAUDIUS HERRICK (son of 31:6 Rev. Claudius Herrick and Hannah Pierpont); b. New Haven, Conn., 24 February 1811; d. New Haven, 11 June 1862, ae 51; unmarried. Since this gentleman was unmarried and left no descendants, no fault could be found in omitting any further reference to him. Yet he attained such eminence in so many varied fields that we owe it to you, the descendants of his brothers, to recount several of his attainments. Without question, his recognition both nationally and internationally in the fields of education, literature and science outshines that of any other individual mentioned in this work. The Herrick Genealogy devotes nearly six pages to his biography, then says that these six pages were hastily condensed from a memorial article contained in Vol XXI of "The New Englander," by Prof. T. A. Thacher of Yale University.

Edward Claudius Herrick hardly needed any external impulses toward the acquisition of knowledge, for nature seems to have given him a keen appetite for knowledge of every kind. He pursued his studies at school with exhilaration and success until he was interrupted by a chronic inflammation of the eyelids. This protracted malady united with other causes to prevent his receiving a college education. He was not however driven far from books, for he became at the age of sixteen years a clerk to the celebrated bookseller, General Hezekiah Howe, in New Haven, to whose business he succeeded in 1835. In 1843 he was appointed Librarian of Yale College to which office was added that of Treasurer of the College in 1852. After holding the two offices conjointly for six years, he resigned the former, but continued to perform the duties of the latter until his death in 1862.

In General Howe's book store, Mr. Herrick became not only a reader of books but a student. He delighted to find for himself the verifications of truth; and the education of that book store was more to him than a four years' course of study in college was to many a one among his early friends. He had hardly left that place of business when Yale College, in 1838, gave him

the degree of Master of Arts - an honor which by common consent of the authorities of the college and the scholars who had observed his early career, was well deserved. Edward will probably be longest remembered because of his association with Yale College as Treasurer and Librarian, remembered longest because these facts are inscribed on a beautiful memorial stained-glass window in Battell Chapel at Yale and also on a monument erected to him in the Grove St. Cemetery in New Haven. But they tell only a small part of the story.

Mr. Herrick was early interested in subjects connected with science and natural history. The remarkable shower of meteors which fell in November 1833 attracted great attention throughout the world. Particularly was this so among scientific men in New Haven. Mr. Herrick, with his inquisitive and quick intelligence, put his interest and faculties to work and made a real contribution to astronomy when, in the October 1837 number of the Journal of Science, he announced the theory of the periodical occurrence of an unusually large number of shooting stars on or about the 9th of August. And today, as August 9th approaches, many of us sit on our lawns and watch the display of these small meteorites as they come into the earth's atmosphere and burst into flame.

Edward Claudius, with Professor James D. Dana, that eminent geologist and mineralogist of Yale, brought into being and were the joint editors of the "Journal of Science." In 1837 appeared an article by Mr. Herrick on the Hessian fly. It seems that an article published in this Journal in 1832 on the subject, contained in his judgement such serious errors that his curiosity was piqued to discover the entire truth concerning this insect. The subject seemed worthy of his labor, not only for scientific reasons, but also for its well-known bearing on economic questions. Because of the thoroughness of his work, it was five years before his first Journal article appeared and nine years before he made even a partial report to the general public.

His correspondence with scientists of many branches in the United States and Europe was voluminous and his knowledge and suggestions contributed much to the progress of science in those days. And all of this was carried on while handling two full-time positions normally at Yale University. But this is not all. As a student of words, all regarded him as an authority and for this reason, his services were called for in large measure in connection with the edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1847, and with other editions before his death. He had been a friend and consultant of Noah Webster (Yale 1778) before his death in New Haven in 1843. The writer has seen an edition of Webster's Dictionary published as late as 1895, in which the preface or forward was written and bears the printed signature of Edward Claudius Herrick, though he died in 1862. One would wish to convey the complete story of this distinguished gentleman in this work but, space forbidding, we commend to those interested a reading of pages 344 - 350 of the Herrick Genealogy of 1885. Let us here merely quote a few of the concluding remarks of Yale's president Timothy Dwight, Edward's close friend and associate, in "Memoirs of Yale Life and Yale Men" (1903) Vol. II, page 317:

"The oak tree near Battell Chapel on the College grounds, which is now so beautiful in the autumn season, was planted by him and is a pleasant memorial to him for those who remember his interest in its early growth. I wish that it might bring him, in a vision of his generous, manly life, to see all the sons of Yale. But as the older generations pass away and the new ones come forward in our college world, the men of by-gone days are soon forgotten. In conversation he had great attractiveness, being full of intelligence, rich in command of language, felicitous by reason of a peculiar humor, and winsome because of his kindly spirit. He seemed to know something of everything that was worth knowing - a happy result of a broad education in the best order of men; in this case, the result of the brightness and ardor of a mind which was ever ready to put forth its energies on all sides. He watched the stars and communed with them by night, etc., etc."

Herrick Hall on the Yale campus was named for him. This structure, during the writer's term at Yale, was used as classrooms and laboratories for the psychology department, was located at the corner of High and Library Streets and directly opposite the statue of Abraham Pierson on the main campus. Herrick Hall was torn down in the early twenties to make way for the new and beautiful Harkness Memorial Quadrangle. The inscription (in Latin) on the stained-glass window in Battell Chapel is translated: "Edward Claudius Herrick, Librarian 1843-1858; Treasurer 1852-1862. Born always to be doing something worthy of a man. What sense of shame or what limit can there be to the mournful longing for so dear a soul."

38:8 LYDIA WORTHINGTON HERRICK (dau. of 33:7 Rev. Henry Herrick and Sarah Maria Wright); b. Somerville, Alabama, 15 January 1841; d. Wellesley, Mass., 11 April 1908, ae 67; m. (1) New Haven, Conn., 23 July 1862, REVEREND THADDEUS HOWE BROWN (son of Dr. Thaddeus Brown and

Susannah Crosby); b. Billerica, Mass., 17 June 1838; d. North Woodstock, Conn., 19 October 1868, ae 30; m. (2) North Woodstock, Conn., 5 October 1887, GEORGE GOULD (son of Abraham J. Gould and Mary Ballard Brown); b. Andover, Mass., 30 May 1830; d. Wellesley, Mass., 22 March 1914, ae nearly 84.

Lydia's life was one of several tragedies and many heartaches, yet she brushed these aside and lost her own troubles in her devotion to and thoughtfulness of others, scattering sunshine and ever ministering to those who seemed to her more needful of encouragement and good council than herself. She was a devoted Christian, a good wife and mother. Her first husband and the father of her children died at the age of 30 when Lydia was 27. Her daughter Grace, born after her father's death, survived only four years. Her sister Sarah (42:8), a semi-invalid, resided with her and passed away at the age of 56.

Lydia was born in Alabama, the oldest (surviving) of nine children of a roving missionary-preacher who was no doubt impecunious most of his lifetime. One can surmise that Lydia contributed much to the work and care of the seven children that followed her birth, that she learned the hard road travelled by a small-town preacher with a large family. Yet she fell in love with and married a preacher of the gospel herself.

Thaddeus Howe Brown, Lydia's first husband, had also known tragedy. Born in Billerica in 1838, his father, Dr. Thaddeus Brown (Yale 1826 and Harvard Medical 1830) had died just three months later, September 28, 1838, at the age of 36. His mother, Susan Crosby Brown, died of consumption June 28, 1845, aged 36, when young Thaddeus was only seven years old, thus leaving him a complete orphan. Dr. Thaddeus had an uncle, Thaddeus Brown, born 1774, who died in 1803, aged 29. He was the first Brown of this line to bear the name Thaddeus, graduated from Harvard in 1797, and was probably one of the first of this Brown line to receive a college education. He was a practicing physician at Provincetown, Mass., for the few years of his mature life. Thus three Thaddeus Browns, all college bred and professional men, met untimely deaths at the ages of 29, 30 and 36. Is it any wonder that the name Thaddeus has not again appeared in the Brown family?

After the death of his parents, Thaddeus went to live in Andover with his Aunt Mary Ballard Brown, who had married Abraham J. Gould, a successful merchant of Andover. He was a member of the firm Flagg & Gould, printers and publishers, who handled all the work for Andover Theological Seminary and Phillips Andover Academy. He was also interested in several business ventures. This was a stroke of good fortune for Thaddeus, because it enabled him to secure a good education and a preparation for his life work, short though it was. He probably attended Punchard Grammar School there, then entered Phillips Andover Academy, where he graduated in 1856. He then attended Yale University, receiving his bachelor's degree in 1860. Here it was that he met, wooed and later (1862) married Lydia. Determined to enter the ministry, he repaired to Andover Theological Seminary, graduating with the class of 1864, though a part of these studies were pursued at the University of Heidelberg in Germany. Immediately after his marriage, July 23, 1862, he and Lydia set sail for Europe by sailing vessel, 44 days en route. Because of an expected new arrival in the family, to whom they wanted to give the distinction of being born in America, they returned from Germany in September of 1863, this time enjoying the luxury of the faster travel by steamer.

Thaddeus' first pastorate was at Pittsford, Vt., where he remained two years, accepting a call in 1866 to the Congregational Church at North Woodstock, Conn. Two years later, while attending a meeting of the American Board of Missions at Norwich, Conn., he was taken suddenly ill, probably of appendicitis and died within a few days, on October 19, 1868, at the age of 30.

Lydia remained a few years in North Woodstock, to which town her father and mother had retired. Daughter Grace was born there on February 23, 1869, but died four years later. With two small boys on her hands, Lydia in 1875 removed to New Haven where she felt the educational facilities would be better. She worked at various occupations to keep her small brood together. In 1884 we find her teaching English literature at Houghton Seminary, Clinton, N.Y., where also taught her younger sister Anna Herrick. The next years she taught at the Buffalo (N.Y.) Female Academy. Although her interest and devotion to her sons never diminished, George Gould, then a widower, suggested a more comfortable existence in a marriage union and this was consummated at North Woodstock on October 5, 1887, with the full approval of the two boys.

George Gould was a first cousin of Thaddeus Howe Brown, a son of Mary Ballard Brown, and the two boys had been raised under the same roof in Andover, although George was Thaddeus' senior by some eight years. Both had been educated at Phillips Andover Academy. George had for many years been a partner in the firm of Alpheus Hardy & Co., of Boston, shipping merchants and

stock brokers. George's first wife, a Miss Temple, died early in life and their daughter Emma was drowned at the age of 13 in a heavy undertow at Wells Beach, Maine. One son, Edward S. Gould, survived to carry down the Gould name. About 1894, George Gould was called to Wellesley College as Cashier, being promoted to Assistant Treasurer in 1910 at the age of 80. He retired from active work in 1914, at the age of 84, but died a few months later.

Following the death of Thaddeus Howe Brown, George Gould had acted as the executor of his estate and had continuously thereafter been Lydia's financial advisor. It was quite natural therefore that they should be brought together after the death of George's first wife. During their residence in Wellesley they resided at 15 Waban Street, where it was the writer's good fortune to live with them for several months in 1900 and attend grade school at Wellesley Grammar School. There also resided great-grandmother Sarah Maria Wright, widow of Henry Herrick, and Sarah Maria Herrick, semi-invalid sister of grandmother Lydia Gould. There, each morning without fail, was held family prayers immediately following breakfast and there, still as clear as yesterday in my memory, is the resonant voice of Grandfather Gould, as he read the morning text from the scriptures, "Verily, verily, I say unto Thee, etc."

On his father's side, Thaddeus was descended from:

- (2) William Brown, of Boston (d. 1668), the emigrant ancestor, who m. 24 April 1655, Elizabeth Ruggles (b. Boston, 8 December 1633), dau. of George and Elizabeth Ruggles of Braintree and Boston. William Brown is said to have been a seafaring man.
- (3) George Brown (1668-1738); m. Sarah (1667-1717/18), dau. of James and Anna (Moore) Kidder. George was a prominent early citizen of Billerica, Mass., a Captain of the Militia and a Representative to the General Court in Boston for six years.
- (4) William Brown (1696-1771), of Billerica; m. Mary (1696-1773), dau. of Jonathan and Mary (French) Baldwin.
- (5) William Brown (1730/31-1817), of Tewksbury, Mass.; m. Mary (1736-1818), dau. of Stephen and Dorcas (Ballard) Osgood.
- (6) Joseph Brown (1762-1829), of Tewksbury; m. Sarah (1765-1807), dau. of William and Hannah (Abbot) Foster.
- (7) Dr. Thaddeus Brown (1803-1839), of Billerica; m. Susannah Crosby.

On his mother's side, Thaddeus' ancestry is traced back into England:

- (e) John Crosby (cal440-1502), of Stillingfleet, Yorkshire, England.
- (d) Miles Crosby (cal483-post 1538), of Stillingfleet.
- (c) Thomas Crosby (cal510-1553/9), of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor; m. Jannett, widow of John Bell.
- (b) Anthony Crosby (cal545-1599), of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor; m. Alison Blanchard.
- (a) Thomas Crosby (cal575-1661), of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor and Rowley, Mass.; m. Jane (1581-1662), dau. of William and Constance (Lambert) Sotheron. Thomas emigrated to New England about 1640, following his son Simon by a few years.
- (1) Simon Crosby (cal608-1639), m. Anne (cal606-1675), dau. of Thomas and Isabel (Watson) Brigham. Simon, with wife Ann and eight weeks old son Thomas, crossed the Atlantic in the "Susan & Ellen," in 1635 and settled at Cambridge, Mass., where he took a prominent part in civic affairs, being elected Selectman, Constable and Surveyor of Highways before his untimely death four years later.
- (2) Simon Crosby (1637-1725/26), of Billerica, Mass.; m. Rachel (b. 1639), dau. of Deacon Richard and Alice Brackett.
- (3) Nathan Crosby (1674/75-1749), of Billerica; m. Sarah (1678-1746/47), dau. of John and Sarah (Chamberlain) Shed.
- (4) Oliver Crosby (1716/17-1746/47), of Billerica; m. Rebecca
- (5) Oliver Crosby (1744-1825), of Billerica; m. Rachel (b. 1746), dau. of Daniel and Mary (Hill) Stickney. This Oliver was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and served among other places at the Battle of Bunker Hill.
- (6) Josiah Crosby (1777-1829), of Billerica; m. Betsey (b. 1884), dau. of Dr. Thomas and Betty (Hayward) Hartwell.
- (7) Susannah Crosby (1809-1845); m. Dr. Thaddeus Brown.

For references on Brown and Crosby, see Hazen's History of Billerica, Mass. (1852), Simon Crosby the Emigrant, by Eleanor Davis Crosby (1914), Vital Records Books of Billerica, Tewksbury and Boston, Mass. The children of Thaddeus and Lydia Brown were:

- (50:9) Edward Herrick Brown; b. Andover, Mass., 14 May 1864.
- (51:9) Henry Champion Brown; b. North Woodstock, Conn., 13 July 1867.
- (52:9) Grace Isabel Brown; (posthumous) b. North Woodstock, Conn., 23 February 1869; d. North Woodstock, 4 April 1873, ae 4.

(See Yale Obituary Records, Biographies of the Class of 1860, Yale University and Phillips Andover Academy Alumni Records for Thaddeus Brown.)

On the preceding page, the Brown and Crosby ancestry of Rev. Thaddeus Howe Brown is recorded. We might well mention the ancestry of Betsey Hartwell, who married Josiah Crosby, because she stemmed from the same family tree as 107:10 Alfred Stedman Hartwell, of Honolulu, who married Nancy Ann Herrick. The original emigrant ancestor of this family was:

- (a) William Hartwell (1608-1690), who with wife Susan (d.1673), was among the first settlers of Concord, Mass., in 1636. He took a prominent part in the early affairs of Concord and was one of the petitioners for the founding of the nearby village of Chelmsford in 1653.
- (1) Samuel Hartwell (1645-1725), of Concord, Mass.; m. Ruth Wheeler (1641-1703), dau. of George and Katherine (Wheeler) Wheeler.
- (2) Jonathan Hartwell (1686-1770), of Littleton, Mass.; m. Hannah Blanchard (1690-1764), dau. of Thomas and Tabitha (Lepingwell) Blanchard, of Woburn and Dunstable, Mass.
- (3) Josiah Hartwell (ca1716-1790), of Littleton, Mass.; m. Bethia Wood (1722-1776), dau. of Deacon John and Isabel (Hazen) Wood, of Rowley and Littleton, Mass.
- (4) Doctor Thomas Hartwell (1761-1809), of Littleton, Mass.; m. Betty Hayward (d. 1799). Thomas' brother, Simon (1763-1815), was the ancestor of 107:10 Alfred Stedman Hartwell.
- (5) Betsey Hartwell (b. 1784); m. Josiah Crosby, of Billerica, Mass.

39:8 CHARLES CLAUDIUS HERRICK (son of 33:7 Henry Herrick and Sarah Maria Wright); b. New Haven, Conn., 24 June 1843; d. Newark, N. J., 26 December 1934, ae 91½; m. New Haven, Conn., 20 May 1868, JULIA ANNA PECK (dau. of Horace C. Peck and Julia Anna Hayes); b. New Haven, Conn., 18 November 1843; d. Newark, N. J., 7 January 1943, ae 99. (See p. 76)

Charlie's was a long, active and interesting career. On completing his studies at Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven (a preparatory school for Yale rather than an actual grammar school), he entered one of the New Haven banks as a clerk. Several years later, in 1865 (he remembers the date because he wore on his arm a mourning band placed there in respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln who had just been assassinated), he was persuaded to take an agency with the Aetna Life Insurance Company at \$100 per year more than he was getting at the bank. This was some ten years before the founding of the Prudential Insurance Company in 1875. Two years later (1867) at the age of 24, the Aetna made him manager of its New Haven Branch, with supervision over all New Haven County. Within two years he was seeking greener fields where there might be room for greater expansion. The Aetna offered him a choice of Kansas or New Jersey and he chose New Jersey, where he transferred in 1869 as General Agent or Manager for the state, with offices in Jersey City, though he resided always with his family in Newark. There he continued with the Aetna for another thirty years (making thirty five altogether with that company) and retired on November 12, 1899 at the age of 56. But the sedentary life of retirement was not appealing to one of his previous activity or his oft repeated motto, "When a bicycle runs, it stands up." During those years, the Prudential had been organized right in his home town of Newark and was a thriving youngster of 28 years, when on May 1, 1903, at the age of 60, Charlie signed a contract with the Prudential as a Special Agent in their Home Office Agency at Newark, under the management of General Agents Van Vliet & Keer. Here he was to round out another business career of 31½ years until his death the day after Christmas in 1934 at the age of 91½. He was an active and successful life underwriter right up to the day of his death. Prior to his death he was known (and so written up in national insurance magazines) as the oldest active life insurance agent in the country, both in age and in years of continuous, active service. The Eastern Underwriter of April 27, 1934 carried a full page article on his biography, with his picture, shortly after his 90th birthday.

Charlie was highly respected and greatly beloved in his community. A man of sterling character, cheerful disposition and ready wit, he gave freely of his time talents and energy to church, fraternal and community affairs. He and his family were Presbyterians and Republicans. They were active in the Roseville Avenue Presbyterian Church, where Charlie had been an elder for 49 years, up to the time of his death.

For 67½ years he was most active in Masonic work. He was initiated into Hiram Lodge #1, F. & A.M., New Haven, Conn., on March 7, 1867. Moving to Newark shortly thereafter, he affiliated with Roseville Lodge #143 of Newark on February 26, 1875, as one of its charter members. Strangely this was the same year as the founding of the Prudential in Newark. He served Roseville Lodge as Secretary in 1876, Junior Warden in 1877 and 1878, Treasurer in 1879 and Worshipful Master in 1880. After completing his year as Master, he served as Treasurer from 1881 to 1885; Chaplain 1893, 1896, 1898, 1906, 1907; Marshall in 1908; Chaplain again in 1913, then from 1915 continuously until his death in 1934. In the year 1931, at the age of 89 years, he was elected and served as Grand Chaplain for the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, on which body he had been a member of the Committee on Grand Lodge Charity Fund in 1910. At the time of his death, he was the sole surviving charter member of Roseville Lodge.

From the above, you will understand that Charlie never retired. He maintained a keen and active interest in people and in his business up to the end. In fact, his death was brought about in this way. On a night call in a neighboring suburb to deliver a policy he had written, it was sleeting and he got his feet wet. Even old men sometimes disobey their wives and don't wear rubbers. A cold developed. Instead of going to bed as his wife insisted, and as most nonagenarians would have done under the circumstances, he felt it incumbent that he attend a dinner and business meeting of the Grand Lodge at Trenton, New Jersey. His death occurred just a few days later from pneumonia.

Julia was his faithful mate for 66½ years, surviving him by eight years and dying in 1943, just a few months short of her 100th birthday. It is possible and even probable that she was a descendant of William Peck, though I do not find either hers nor her father's name in the genealogy of this family, which however is rather poorly prepared and seems not at all complete. This William Peck was one of the founders of the New Haven Colony in the spring of 1638. With his wife Elizabeth and son Jeremiah, he emigrated from England to this Country, probably in the company of Governor Eaton, Rev. John Davenport and others in the ship Hector, arriving at Boston from London, June 26, 1637. He was a deacon of the church in New Haven. Born in London in 1601, he died at New Haven October 4, 1694, ae 93. His wife, Elizabeth died December 5, 1683. It was the writer's privilege to see much of this Family (Charlie & Julia and their children), both while attending Yale from 1912 to 1916 and later on annual visits to Prudential meetings in Newark from 1928 to the years of their deaths. (See p. 76) (Supplementary information secured from The Eastern Underwriter of April 27, 1934, from the files of Aetna Life Insurance Co., The Prudential Insurance Co., Roseville Lodge #143, F. & A.M., and from the Grand Lodge F. & A.M. of the State of New Jersey.) Their children were:

- (53:9) Mabel Herrick; b. North Woodstock, Conn., 1 May 1869.
- (54:9) Pierrepont Foster Herrick; b. Bloomfield, N.J., 13 December 1871.
- (55:9) Julia Anna Herrick; b. Newark, N. J., 27 September 1875.
- (56:9) Charles Claudius Herrick; b. Newark, N.J., 7 September 1878; d. Newark, N.J., 6 May 1945, ae 66; unmarried.

40:8 REV. EDWARD PIERPONT HERRICK (son of 33:7 Henry Herrick and Sarah Maria Wright); b. Clintonville, N.Y., 12 February 1846; d. Sherman, Conn., 27 January 1923, ae nearly 77; m. New Haven, Conn., 25 May 1871, AMELIA GOODRICH WHEELER (dau. of James Wheeler and Eunice Dickerman); b. New Haven, Conn., 10 July 1843; d. Sherman, Conn., 10 January 1938, ae 94.

Edward took a special course of classical study at Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven from 1866 to 1868 and then entered Yale Divinity School, from which he graduated with a B. D. degree in 1871. In 1910 he received the degree of D. D. from Atlanta Theological Seminary. On June 5, 1871, he was ordained pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Middle Haddam, Conn., and served that church until 1873, when he became a missionary of the American Board at Monterey, Mexico. This was before the days of the western railroads and the family had to travel by stagecoach. After two years of service there, he was settled over the Congregational Church in Sherman, Conn., where he remained until 1892. Here their three small children died within a week of each other as the result of an epidemic, and here four more children were born to them, all of whom survived a normal life span.

Edward was the pastor of the First Congregational Church in Tampa, Florida for five years and of Immanuel Church (Cuban) in the same place during 1898 to 1899. For the next few years he was superintendent of the Congregational Home Missionary Society in Havana, Cuba, after which he had charge of the Presbyterian Church at Matanzas, Cuba until 1917, when he retired from the active ministry. From that time until his death, he resided in Sherman, Conn., his summer home. For 25 years he was a trustee of Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

A kindly, soft spoken Christian gentleman, he delighted in his summer vacation visits to his Sherman homestead or small farm, among the rural friendships he had established during his ministry in Sherman so many years previously. There he enjoyed puttering around in old clothes, working in his gardens of flowers and vegetables, and composing poetry for which he was noted. In 1924, the year following his death, the family gathered together his poems and had them published by The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company of New Haven, Conn. He was a fluent Spanish linguist and had many interesting anecdotes to tell of his experiences in Mexico and Cuba. The writer spent two summers in Sherman while attending college and there he became intimately acquainted with great-Uncle Edward and his good, helpful wife, Aunt Amy and daughter Amy. There he met and became acquainted with the other children (then grown), William, James and their families and Morton. (See Yale Obituary Records for biography.)

Amelia (Aunt Amy), who was christened Pamela Goodrich Wheeler, came from a prominent old New Haven family. Her grandfather, Elisha Dickerman, owned considerable land on Whalley Ave., and gave to the president of Yale College a meadow on which to pasture his cow. Amy studied at the Yale Art School and was an accomplished artist and painter. Prior to her marriage to Edward, she conducted a private mission school in New Haven. She was a splendid mathematician, had a sound judicial mind and made an ideal minister's wife, no doubt adding the practical touch to otherwise idealistic situations. On her father's side, she was descended from:

- (2) Moses Wheeler (1598-1698); m. Miriam Hawley. Lived to be 100. From London to New Haven, Conn., in 1638, among the first settlers. A ship carpenter by trade and a farmer. Removed to Stratford, Conn., prior to 1648, where he remained and died a leading and influential citizen.
- (3) Moses Wheeler (1651-1724/25), of Stratford; m. Sarah, dau. of Caleb Nichols. He was one of the wealthiest men of his day in Connecticut.
- (4) Nathan Wheeler (1680-1765), of Stratford; m. Elizabeth (1688-1739).
- (5) Ephraim Wheeler (bapt. 1723), of Stratford; m. Sarah (b. 1719), dau. of William Wilcoxson.
- (6) Samuel Wheeler (b. 1757), of Stratford; m. Hannah Hawley.
- (7) James Wheeler (), of New Haven, Conn., m. Eunice Dickerman (1806-1863).

On her mother's side, Amelia was descended from:

- (2) Thomas Dickerman (d. 1657), of Dorchester, Mass.; m. Ellen They came from England to Dorchester about 1635 or 1636.
- (3) Abraham Dickerman (ca1634-1711), of New Haven, Conn.; m. Mary (1636-1706), dau. of John Cooper.
- (4) Isaac Dickerman (1677-1758), of New Haven; m. Mary (b. 1686), dau. of Jonathan and Ruth (Peck) Atwater.
- (5) Stephen Dickerman (1721-1779), of New Haven; m. Eunice (1733-1779), dau. of Andrew and Eunice (Sherman) Tuttle.
- (6) Elisha Dickerman (1769-1855), of New Haven; m. Pamela (1744-1861), dau. of Bartholomew and Hannah (Baldwin) Tuttle.
- (7) Eunice Dickerman (1806-1863), of New Haven; m. James Wheeler.

The children of Edward and Amelia were:

- (57:9) Edward Claudius Herrick; b. Middle Haddam, Conn., 25 April 1872; d. Sherman, Conn., 10 January 1877, ae 4.
- (58:9) Agnes Linda Herrick; b. New Haven, Conn., 2 August 1873; d. Sherman, Conn., 4 January 1877, ae 3.
- (59:9) Ellen Elizabeth Herrick; b. New Haven, Conn., 9 August 1876; d. Sherman, Conn., 8 January 1877, ae 5 months.
- (60:9) James Pierpont Herrick; b. Sherman, Conn., 28 May 1877.
- (61:9) William Worthington Herrick; b. Sherman, Conn., 19 February 1879.
- (62:9) Seymour Morton Herrick; b. Sherman, Conn., 15 January 1882.
- (63:9) Amy Cordelia Herrick; b. Sherman, Conn., 24 October 1884.

41:8 GEORGE LUCIUS HERRICK (son of 33:7 Henry Herrick and Sarah Maria Wright); b. Clintonville, N.Y., 28 March 1848; d. Philadelphia, Pa., 30 August 1925, ae 77; m. New York City, 13 September 1877; ELMIRA JANE THOMAS (dau. of John W. Thomas and Jane Ann Edick); b. Boonville, N.Y., 12 May 1856; d. Philadelphia, Pa., 23 July 1931, ae 75.

George graduated from Phillips Andover Academy in 1865. He did not attend college, but went to New York City, where he clerked in the wholesale drygoods store of E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., for six years (1868-1874); then connected with H. J. Goodwin & Co.'s wholesale drygoods store for eight years (1874-1882), when he connected with Nowell & Presby's drygoods store located at 30 and 32 White Street, corner Church, New York City. Later he went into the wholesale woolen business for himself. He remained in that business for the rest of his life, going to Philadelphia in 1896, taking care of the New York woolen firms (a very long list of them), whose accounts in Philadelphia needed supervision. He was designated a "Textile Adjuster" and in a letter to Phillips Academy in 1913, he gives his residence as 5407 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia. A year later, in a letter to Bernard M. Allen, professor of Latin at Andover, dated June 9, 1914 (now in the files of Phillips Academy), his business address is given as 119 S. 4th Street., Forest Building, Philadelphia.

On June 21, 1899, he wrote a classmate Williams, expressing regret at his inability to attend a class reunion. His business address is here shown as 119 S. 4th Street, Philadelphia. Among other things he says, "Probably none of the boys forgets the devout speeches Uncle Sam used to make us every morning in chapel, before prayers. Those used to seem rather tedious

but were all right. We did not forget them through life, they keep and sustain us and make us still young. How can I tell you to explain to all of my dear friends of long ago, you meet, how I regret not being able to grasp their hands once more and sing with them the songs of those old days. With best wishes."

George was musical, played the violin, was artistic and drew very well. He was also talented in writing. His family felt that he might have added something to his artistic fields had he not been so absorbed in business. Brought up a Congregationalist, in 1893 he became an Episcopalian and was confirmed by Bishop Potter. He died 30 August 1925 at his home, 222 West Hottter Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

His wife, Elmira, was the second in a family of five children. Only Elmira and her youngest sister lived to grow to maturity. Her mother, Jane Ann Edick, died ~~while~~ when Elmira was eleven. Her father, John W. Thomas, was of Welsh descent, his father being the younger son of a very distinguished Welsh family of New York State. Elmira was a member of the Baptist Church, having been baptized in the Calvary Baptist Church in New York by Dr. MacArthur, the well known clergyman. Here again it was the writer's good fortune to have known and visited Uncle George and Aunt Elma in Philadelphia and to have enjoyed their hospitality and good humor. Daughter Ethel is the one who showed me the historic landmarks of Philadelphia.

(Supplementary biographical material from files of Phillips Andover Academy)

The children of George and Elmira were:

- (64:9) Edward Pierpont Herrick; b. New York City, 3 December 1879; d. New York City, 18 June 1880, ae 6 months.
- (65:9) Ethel Herrick; b. New York City, 7 January 1885.

44:8 ANNA CAROLINE HERRICK (dau. of 33:7 Henry Herrick and Sarah Maria Wright); b. Archbald, Pa., 15 October 1855; d. Assonet, Mass., 17 March 1937, ae 81; m. North Woodstock, Conn., 15 October 1891, REV. JOHN THOMAS NICHOLS (son of Dr. Thomas Gilbert Nichols and Irene Lazell Crane); b. Freetown (name since changed to Assonet), Mass., 13 February 1861; d. Assonet, Mass., 2 March 1944, ae 83.

Anna received her education on Woodstock Academy and Mount Holyoke College, where she received her B. A. degree in 1877. The years before her marriage were occupied in teaching school. She was preceptress of the Union Highschool, Johnstown, N.Y. (1878-1882), then transferred to Houghton Seminary, Clinton, N.Y., later to New Haven High School in Connecticut. Following her marriage they resided in the state of Washington, where for a period of fifteen years the two were associated in his work with the Home Missionary Band and in the agricultural and cowboy districts of the state.

John was the son of Thomas Gilbert Nichols (B.A. Union College 1843; M.D. Jefferson Medical College 1847), a physician of Assonet, Mass. He was the grandson of John and Margaret (Winslow) Nichols of Assonet. They were descended from Dr. William Nichols (1689-1754) of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to Berkley, Mass., before 1720; m. Joanna (1697-1779), dau. of John and Dorothy Paull. Joanna's grandfather, William Paull, when he first came from Scotland, lived in a cave among rocks which may still be seen on Assonet Neck, Berkley. John's mother was Irene Lazell Crane, dau. of Barzillai and Lydia (Eddy) Crane, of Berkley, Mass. John graduated from Phillips Andover Academy in 1880; received his B.A. cum laude from Harvard in 1884; attended Union Theological Seminary 1887-1888 and Yale Divinity School 1888-1890; receiving his B.D. degree in that year. He received the degree of D.D. from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1919. Was a member of a Yale group of six Divinity School graduates who engaged in frontier missionary work in Eastern Washington in 1890; ordained in the Congregational Church at Pataha, Wash., February 21, 1891, where he remained as pastor until 1894. He accepted the pastorate of the Edgewater Congregational Church, Seattle, where he remained until 1902. Later assignments were:- Superintendant Congregational Church Extension Society, Seattle (1902-1904); minister of Owen Avenue Congregational Church, Seattle (1904-1907); First Congregational Church, Asbury Park, New Jersey (1907-1910); Park Avenue Congregational Church, Meadville, Pa. (1910-1922), and Congregational Church of Ellington, Conn. (1922-1935), when he retired. He and Anna returned to the old Nichols homestead in Assonet, Mass., where they spent the remaining years of their lives. John was vice-president of the Connecticut Congregational Club (1926-1927) and secretary of the Yale Class of 1890D from 1923 to 1944. Both are interred in the Nichols Burying Ground at Assonet.

The writer knew this family well, visiting them frequently in Meadville, Pa., while he was attending Yale University, and renewing visits in later years at the home of their daughter

Dorothy at Leonia, N.J., and later Cheltenham, Pa. Their son Pierre roomed with the writer for one year while attending the Yale Graduate School, 1914-1915. (Biographical material supplemented by obituary records of Mount Holyoke College, Harvard and Yale Universities, records of Phillips Andover Academy and obituary notices from newspapers.) Children of John and Anna:

- (66:9) Pierrepont Herrick Nichols; b. Pataha, Wash., 27 January 1893.
- (67:9) Dorothy Winslow Nichols; b. Seattle, Wash., 4 October 1896.

45:8 WILLIAM WRIGHT HERRICK (son of 33:7 Henry Herrick and Sarah Maria Wright) b. Downsville, N.Y., 23 February 1857; d. River Edge, N.J., 11 May 1926, ae 69; m. (1) New York City, 29 March 1882, EMMA ELIZABETH YOST (dau. of Daniel Yost and Anna Sybella Christina Goettlemann); b. New York City, 1 September 1861; d. River Edge, N.J., 14 August 1916, ae 55; m. (2) Brooklyn, N.Y., 9 August 1923, ELIZABETH SOMERS GASCOYNE, then age 46, who d. in Brooklyn, N.Y., several years after William's death.

William was educated at Woodstock (Conn.) Academy, following which he went to work for the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines (Morgan Line) in New York City, in the freight department. He served in this capacity for forty years, retiring in April 1926, but lived only a few weeks to enjoy his pension from the company. Following his marriage, he resided in New York City, where their first child was born. In the middle 'eighties they removed to Jersey City, N.J., where three more of the children were born. In 1893 the family removed to River Edge, N.J., where they were among the early pioneers, at a time when the population was only 200. Its present population is 8,000. William and Emma helped to establish the first church in the town, the First Congregational Church and William served as Deacon for many years, Emma was an active member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the church. River Edge skirts the Hackensack River and one of William's hobbies was fishing in this river. Another and the most important hobby was gardening in his own back yard. His son Ed writes me that he really had a "green thumb" and continues, "He was famous in his family for his ability to bake corn bread every morning for breakfast without ever using the same ingredients in the recipe twice. Sometimes the results were wonderful, but most of the time he was the only one who could eat it. The writer enjoyed many weekend visits to this home between 1912 and 1916 and was privileged to become well acquainted with this hospitable family and their four boys. The children of Emma and William were:

- (68:9) Anna Bertha Herrick; b. New York City, 5 July 1883.
- (69:9) Henry Frederick Herrick; b. Jersey City, N.J., 9 January 1887; d. 29 June 1887.
- (70:9) Arthur Walter Herrick; b. Jersey City, N.J., 29 May 1890.
- (71:9) Frank Howard Herrick; b. Jersey City, N.J., 28 January 1893.
- (72:9) Edwin Crocker Herrick; b. River Edge, N.J., 12 June 1896.
- (73:9) George Lucius Herrick; b. River Edge, N.J., 1 May 1904.

48:8 DR. JOHN CLAUDIUS HERRICK, SR., (son of 34:7 John Pierrepont Herrick and Esther Post Foster); b. Southampton, N.Y., 14 November 1844; d. Denver, Colorado, 30 September 1898, ae 54; m. Southampton, N.Y., 19 June 1872, ELLEN LOUISA TOPPING (dau. of Dr. Nathaniel Topping and Mary Sayre); b. Sagaponack, Long Island, N.Y., 29 January 1847; d. Denver, Colorado, 24 November 1921, ae 74.

After graduating from Southampton Academy, John continued his education at Yale Medical School, receiving his M.D. degree in 1865. For the next few years he was resident physician, first at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., later at City Hospital, New Haven, Conn. He then practiced medicine at Corinth, Saratoga County, N.Y., for several years. Shortly after his marriage, he removed to Passaic, N.J., where his children were born and where he lived the greater portion of his professional life. Due to his health, he sought out a more favorable climate and in 1889 removed with his family to Denver and there continued the practice of medicine for some ten years prior to his death. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, a president of the Passaic (N.J.) Medical Society, and a member of both the Denver County and Colorado State Medical Societies. (See also page 76)

Ellen Louisa was a talented musician and, after completing her studies at Southampton Academy, attended Winthrop Musical Institute for a year. Both John and Ellen were Presbyterians and Republicans. Ellen was descended on her father's side from our own 1:1 Thomas Topping in the following line:

- (2) 1:1 Thomas and Emma Topping
- (3) 6:2 Capt. Elnathan Topping (1640-1705), of Sagg, Long Island, who m. Mary

- (4) Captain Stephen Topping (d. 1746); m. Hannah
- (5) David Topping (1716-1796); m. Phebe
- (6) Matthew Topping (d. 1837); m. Jane
- (7) Doctor Nathaniel Topping (b. 1791), of Southampton; m. Mary Sayre.

On her mother's side, Ellen was descended from:

- (2) Thomas Sayre (ca1590-1670). He was the founder of the family of this name in Southampton and one of the eight original "undertakers" coming there in May or June 1640. He was a native of Bedfordshire, England, as appears from the examination of his son Job before the Dutch Council in New York. In 1638 he and his son Job each had 60 acres of land allotted to them in Lynn, Mass.
- (3) Francis Sayre (d. 1698); m. Sarah They lived at the "north end."
- (4) Icabod Sayre (d. 1782); m. Elizabeth
- (5) Joshua Sayre, of Southampton; m. Elizabeth Cooper.
- (6) Paul Sayre (1760-1784), of Southampton; m. Mary Halsey (1764-1850).
- (7) Mary Sayre (b. 1800); m. Dr. Nathaniel Topping.

Children of John and Ellen, all born at Passaic, N. J.:

- (74:9) Selden Foster Herrick; b. 30 September 1873; d. Denver, Colorado, 7 June 1899, ae 25.
- (75:9) John Claudius Herrick, Jr.; b. 7 May 1878.
- (76:9) Anita Louisa Herrick; b. 19 July 1883.

49:8 HENRY FOSTER HERRICK (son of 34:7 John Pierrepont Herrick and Esther Post Foster); b. Southampton, N.Y., 2 February 1847; d. Southampton, 27 March 1910, ae 63; m. Boston, Mass., 13 October 1881, MARY ANN HERRICK (dau. of Captain Austin Herrick and Mary Wells Jagger); b. Southampton, N.Y., 23 March 1846; d. Southampton, 15 September 1927, ae 81.

Henry was a greatly beloved citizen of Southampton, as was also his wife, Mary Ann. Both were active in community affairs and especially the Presbyterian Church. They were Republicans. Henry was a member of the Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) and was Postmaster at Southampton for a number of years, probably from about 1884 to 1898. He was a merchant all of his life and, owned a grocery store for some years. About 1890 he founded Herrick's Hardware, which his son John took over after Henry's death and in which his grandson Samuel Foster Herrick is also at present employed. It is located at 41 South Main Street. The residence of this couple was at 20 South Main Street, a home built about 1815 and acquired by Henry's father about 1840. Through Mary's father, this couple also came into possession of the old Herrick homestead built in 1751, which General Sir William Erskine of the British army requisitioned and occupied in 1776 during the invasion of Long Island. See the full story of this most interesting home under 27:5 Deacon Henry Herrick. Henry and Mary Ann had only one surviving child, 78:9 John Austin Herrick. He occupied and still resides in the older historical home at 17 North Main Street. The homestead at 20 South Main Street was eventually disposed of and is now (1950) in the possession of Mr. W. I. LaFon. (See also page 76)

Mary Ann Herrick came from our same Herrick stock, being the great-great-great grand daughter of our 9:3 William and Mehitabel (Howell?) Herrick and a fourth cousin of her husband Henry. Her descent on her father's side was:

- (1) 1:1 Thomas and Emma Topping.
- (2) 2:2 James Herrick and Martha Topping.
- (3) 8:3 William Herrick and Mehitabel (Howell?).
- (4) Stephen Herrick (d. 1756), of Southampton; m. Dorothy (d. post 1756).
- (5) George Herrick (1734-1786), of Southampton.
- (6) William Herrick (1761-1825), of Southampton; m. Phebe Pierson (1760-1846).
- (7) Capt. Austin Herrick (1796-1862), of Southampton, a sea captain; m. Mary W. Jagger.

On her mother's side Mary Ann was descended from:

- (1) Jeremiah Jagger (d. 1658); m. Elizabeth He was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., in 1634, probably coming from Watertown, Mass. Took part in the Pequot War of 1637. An original settler of Stamford, Conn., in 1641 and transferred to Southampton early after its settlement. He was a master of trading vessels to the West Indies.
- (2) John Jagger (d. ca1698); m. Hannah In Southampton before 1651.
- (3) Samuel Jagger, of Southampton.
- (4) Samuel Jagger (d. 1782), of Southampton; m. Mary
- (5) James Jagger (1740-1833), of Southampton; m. Jane

- (6) Samuel Jagger (1775-1845), of Southampton; m. Deborah Howell, of Riverhead.
 (7) Mary Jagger, who m. Captain Austin Herrick.

Children of Henry Foster and Mary Ann, both born in Southampton:

- (77:9) Esther Pierrepont Herrick; b. 13 April 1884; d. 16 June 1884, ae 3 months.
 (78:9) John Austin Herrick; b. 7 July 1885.

MARGARET FOSTER HERRICK. Mention should here be made of Miss Margaret Foster Herrick who, while not connected in a direct line, is closely allied to the Southampton Herricks and has been a close friend and companion of that branch throughout her lifetime. She is a granddaughter of Captain Austin Herrick, a niece of Mary Ann Herrick and a daughter of Rev. Samuel Edward Herrick and Sophia W. Foster (dau. of John F. Foster of Quogue, Long Island). Rev. Samuel (Amherst B.A. 1859, D.D. 1878; Princeton Theological Seminary 1862) was for many years pastor of Mt. Vernon Church in Boston. Margaret Foster Herrick was born in Chelsea, Mass., 21 February 1868 and resided for many years in Boston with occasional sojourns at the Herrick homestead in Southampton. In 1941 she removed to San Mateo, Calif., where her cousin 107:10 Nancy Ann (Herrick) Hartwell resided and in 1947 removed with Nancy and family to Honolulu, Hawaii, where she now (1950) resides at 2065 Lanahuli Drive. (See also page 76)

50:9 EDWARD HERRICK BROWN (son of 38:8 Lydia Worthington Herrick and Thaddeus Howe Brown); b. Andover, Mass., 14 May 1864; d. Honolulu, Hawaii, 23 April 1927, ae 62; m. Andover, Mass., 26 June 1890, ELSIE LOUISE GILBERT (dau. of Dr. Charles Henry Gilbert and Sarah Louise Hale); b. St. Johnsbury, Vermont, 21 January 1867; d. Honolulu, Hawaii, 16 April 1945, ae 78. The ashes of both are interred in the mausoleum at Nuuanu Cemetery, Honolulu.

Edward was only four years old when his father died. Removed to New Haven, Conn., he finished grammar school and one year at Hillhouse High School, when he insisted on earning his own living. A friend helped him secure work in New York City, but after about a year, the West called him and he landed in North Dakota, where he intended to take up a homestead. He worked with a threshing machine gang near Grand Forks during the summer, then went to Minneapolis and, in 1884, before he was 21, he, with Rev. W. A. James bought out the Homestead Magazine which James was to edit and he to manage. They sold out shortly and Edward clerked in the bookstore of S. M. Williams in Minneapolis, later managing a branch for him in St. Paul.

In 1887 he accepted a position with the Congregational House in Boston and returned to the East. This firm dealt in Bibles, Sunday School supplies and religious books in many languages and operated "The Pilgrim Press, Publishers," and the magazine "The Congregationalist and Christian World." In the meantime he had married and the family resided in Melrose, a suburb of Boston. In 1896, he was asked to go to Chicago as Agent for the Congregational House and manager of their Chicago Branch. The Branch was located at 175 S. Wabash Avenue and the family resided in the suburb of Oak Park, at 444 N. Elmwood Avenue. But his health was not too good and about 1898 he suffered from nervous prostration. After a long period of recuperation, he returned to work under doctor's orders that he should be outdoors, preferably on a farm. He was made a travelling agent or salesman for the firm and on a trip to California, he found a farm and put a small down payment on it and sent for the family.

They arrived in San Francisco in September of 1902. The farm was on a tract known as the Taaffe Ranch, near Mountain View in Santa Clara County, in the foothills a few miles behind Stanford University. It comprised twenty acres of prune, apricot and cherry orchard, hay land and a wood lot. There the five boys attended Purissima District School, one room and one teacher for all eight grades. The climate and outdoor work was beneficial to his health; yet he was not a born farmer and he did not prosper financially. After going through the earthquake of 1906 and watching from a distance the conflagration of San Francisco, the farm was sold, the family possessions packed and all moved to Honolulu via the four masted schooner "Helene," 19 days en route. This was in 1907 and the vessel docked in Honolulu on April 30th.

Edward's brother Henry and wife Edith were settled in Honolulu and it was they who had urged the change of location for the Brown family. Edward secured a position as manager of the Book Rooms of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, very similar to his previous work in Boston and Chicago. Shortly thereafter he resigned to form a partnership with William C. Lyon and opened a bookstore under the corporate name of Brown & Lyon Co., Ltd. Lyon withdrew from the business about a year later and Edward secured outside capital to incorporate the Crossroads Bookshop, Ltd., of which he was president and a Mr. Witherspoon vice-president. Witherspoon withdrew shortly and the firm was dissolved and Edward opened his own bookstore which he con-

ducted and managed up to the time of his death. In 1912 he (with many other Honolulu business men) took up a homestead at Haiku, on the island of Maui, for the purpose of raising pine-apples. This did not prove profitable and he, with most of the others, deserted Haiku about 1915 and returned to their respective businesses in Honolulu.

Elsie was the daughter of Dr. Charles Henry Gilbert, a dentist of Andover, Mass., and a veteran of the Civil War. The Gilbert and Hale families had for several generations been residents of New Hampshire and Vermont and resided for many years at Walpole, N.H. Elsie worked like a slave most of the time raising five boys, particularly on the farm in California. She survived Edward by eighteen years and lived to see six great-grandchildren gathered about her in Honolulu. Both Edward and Elsie were Republicans and Congregationalists and active members of Central Union Church in Honolulu. Edward was for many years a member of the Honolulu Ad Club, the Outrigger Canoe Club and the Honolulu Trail & Mountain Club, of which latter organization he had been president about 1920.

On her father's side, Elsie was descended from:

- (1) Thomas Gilbert (ca 1582-1659), who m. Lydia. Thomas was in Braintree, Mass., as early as 1639, but shortly removed to Windsor and then to Wethersfield, Conn.
- (2) Thomas Gilbert (ca 1620-1662), of Springfield, Mass., m. Catherine (1626-1712), dau. of Deacon Samuel and Cicely (Penny) Chapin, and widow of Nathaniel Bliss.
- (3) Deacon Henry Gilbert (1660/61-1740), of Brookfield, Mass., m. Elizabeth Belding (d. 1735).
- (4) Samuel Gilbert (b. 1688), of Brookfield; m. Lydia (b. 1692), dau. of Thomas and Mary (Howe) Barnes.
- (5) Luke Gilbert (1726-1771), of Brookfield, m. Elizabeth (b. 1732), dau. of Comfort and Sarah (Abbott) Barnes.
- (6) Solomon Gilbert, Sr., (1767-1848), of Brownington, Vt.; m. Esther Roxalana (1774-1828), dau. of Isaiah and Susanna Smith.
- (7) Solomon Gilbert, Jr., (1804-1850), of Saxtons River Village, Vt.; m. Eliza (1800-1866), dau. of Stephen and Roxalana (Eaton) Mellish.
- (8) Dr. Charles Henry Gilbert (1841-1911), of Andover, Mass.; m. Sarah Louise Hale.

On her mother's side, Elsie was descended from:

- (b) Thomas Hale, of Watton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire, England, who m. Joan Kirby and had son:
- (a) Thomas Hale, (1606-1682), who m. Thomasine Dowsett and they came in the "Hector" from England to Boston in 1637, settling in Newbury, Mass. He was a glover.
- (1) Thomas Hale (1633-1688), of Newbury; m. Mary (1630-1715), dau. of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson.
- (2) Thomas Hale (1658/59-1730), of Newbury and Rowley, Mass.; m. Sarah (1661-1732), dau. of Ezekiel and Edna (Halstead) Northend.
- (3) Moses Hale (1703-1762), of Hampstead, N.H.; m. Elizabeth (1705-1780), dau. of Jethro and Hannah (French) Wheeler.
- (4) Moses Hale (1731/32-1799), of Rindge, N.H.; m. Abigail (1736-1821), dau. of Stephen and Hannah (Marden) Emerson. This Moses was a Revolutionary War veteran.
- (5) Moses Hale (1760-1829), of Rindge, N.H.; m. Sibyl (1761-1828), dau. of Oliver and Rachel (Proctor) Adams, of Chelmsford, Mass.
- (6) Benjamin Hale (1790-1832), of Rindge, N.H.; m. Miriam (1789-1863), dau. of Jacob and Rebecca (Whitcomb) Peirce.
- (7) Moses Jewett Hale (1820-1896), of Walpole, N.H., m. Sarah H. (1822-1912), dau. of Calvin Webb and Sarah (Goodnow) Griswold.
- (8) Sarah Louise Hale (1845-1879), of Walpole, N.H.; m. Dr. Charles Henry Gilbert.

The Griswold line on Elsie's mother's side is:

- (1) George Griswold, a resident of Warwickshire, Eng., in some parish at or near Kenilworth.
- (2) Edward Griswold (1607-1691), of Warwickshire, Eng.; m. Margaret (d. 1670). Edward came with wife Margaret to New England in 1639. A founder of Windsor, Conn., later settled at Killingworth, Conn. Was a Justice of the Peace at Windsor and Deputy to the General Court at Hartford 1658-1661. Was the first deacon of the church at Killingworth, which church he was instrumental in organizing and was the first Deputy to the General Court from Killingworth.
- (3) John Griswold (1652-1717), of Killingworth; m. Bathsheba (1654-1736), dau. of Thomas and Mary (Price) North, of New Haven, Conn.
- (4) Joseph Griswold (1691-1771), of Killingworth; m. Temperance (1691-1773), dau. of Robert and Mary (Stanton) Lay, of Saybrook, Conn.
- (5) Joseph Griswold (1716-1791), of Killingworth; m. Lydia (1728-1791), granddaughter of Peter and Hannah (Wilcoxson) Farnham, though through which son I cannot determine.
- (6) Gilbert Griswold (1761-1827), of Killingworth, Conn., and Walpole, N.H., m. Rebecca (1766-

- 1837), dau. of Ephraim and Rebecca (Gold) Nichols, of Fairfield, Conn.
 (7) Calvin Webb Griswold (1791-1860), of Walpole, N.H.; m. Sarah C. (Sally) Goodnow (1789-1872).
 (8) Sarah Griswold (1822-1912), of Walpole, N. H.; m. Moses Jewett Hale.

The children of Edward and Elsie were:

- (79:10) Ralph Pierpont Brown; b. Melrose, Mass., 26 August 1891.
 (80:10) Herrick Crosby Brown; b. Melrose, Mass., 21 February 1893.
 (81:10) Gibert Hale Brown; b. Melrose, Mass., 18 April 1894.
 (82:10) Gordon Denny Brown; b. Melrose, Mass., 8 April 1896.
 (83:10) Donald Stone Brown; b. Oak Park, Ill., 28 August 1897.

51:9 HENRY CHAMPION BROWN (son of 33:8 Thaddeus Howe Brown and Lydia Worthington Herrick); b. North Woodstock, Conn., 13 July 1867; d. (living 1950, Kokokahi, Kaneohe, Hawaii); m. Melrose, Mass., 22 August 1894, EDITH AMELIA HEALY (dau. of Edwin Fuller Healy and Amelia Jane King); b. Clinton, N.Y., 4 September 1867; d. Washington, D.C., 24 July 1926, ae 58.

Just as Thaddeus Howe Brown was fifteen months old when his father died, so was Henry Champion Brown fifteen months old when his father died. He was born in the parsonage at North Woodstock. About 1875 the family moved to New Haven, where he and brother Edward attended Dwight and Webster Schools and later Hillhouse High School. In 1883, Henry spent a year as a boarding pupil at Clinton (NY) Grammar School, then transferred in 1884 to Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., graduating there in 1887.

He then went to Boston where he worked for Worthen Hosiery Co., later for Tyer Rubber Co., for Edward A. Buss, Civil Engineer, then as a partner in the Boston Blueprint Co. Later he worked for C. F. Hovey & Co., then as Librarian of the Boston Y. M. C. A. During this period he roomed with his brother Edward in Boston, but upon the latter's marriage and subsequent change of residence, Henry moved to Melrose with them and operated a branch real estate office there for Royal B. Leighton. In 1892 he attended the World's Fair in Chicago and there became engaged to Edith A. Healy. She was a travelling secretary of the Women's Home Missionary Society. They attended the Christian Endeavor Convention at Washington, D. C., in 1896, where Henry was persuaded to take a course at the Bible Normal College, Springfield, Mass. This he did, while Edith continued her speaking tours. He graduated in 1898 and became Bible School Superintendant and Pastor's Assistant at Old South Church, Worcester, Mass. In January 1900, he accepted a similar position at Central Union Church in Honolulu, Hawaii.

A year later Henry and Edith were asked to take over the full time jobs of Secretaries of the Honolulu Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., respectively and they accepted. Edith's health being impaired by the Honolulu climate, they bought land at Wahiawa, next door to Leilehua Ranch (what is now Schofield Barracks) and, for pineapples, leased thirty acres of what is now Wheeler Flying Field. This was in 1906. Their home grew into a hotel which they operated for several years. The climate being too damp for Edith's rheumatism, they sold out about 1911 and removed to Waimea, Kauai, where Henry became school principal and Edith also taught. About 1915, Henry resigned this position and worked in the office of the Hawaiian Sugar Co., at Makaweli, Kauai.

After the outbreak of World War I in 1918, the family removed to Washington, D.C., where Henry accepted a position as one of the secretaries of the Washington Y.M.C.A., in which position he continued for some twelve years, retiring on a modest pension in 1930. Edith was, up to the time of her death in 1926, principal of the Lewis Hotel Training School. She was the moving spirit in the Tenant's League and twice secretary of the Housekeepers' Alliance. Daughter Anita was adopted in 1909 when she was ten weeks old, while the family was living at Wahiawa on the island of Oahu. It was after her graduation from college and her marriage that Henry retired from active work and returned to Honolulu via the Panama Canal. Not content however with retirement, he took an active interest for many years in the Outrigger Canoe Club of Honolulu and the newly formed Hawaiian Avocado Company. Later he was employed for a number of years at the Kokokahi Settlement at Kaneohe, near Honolulu, where he now lives in retirement. In 1939, he took a trip around the world and was in Rome on the day the present Pope Pius XII was elected. He visited Germany and Heidelberg, where his father had spent a year in study, during the Hitler regime and shortly before the outbreak of World War II. Arriving in New York in April, he was able to take in the New York World's Fair and then the World's Fair at Treasure Island, near San Francisco, before returning to Hawaii. Both Henry and Edith were Republicans and Congregationalists. Their only child (adopted) is:

- (84:10) Anita Belle Brown; b. Honolulu, Hawaii, 30 May 1909.

53:9 MABEL HERRICK (dau. of 39:8 Charles Claudius Herrick and Julia Anna Peck); b. North Woodstock, Conn., 1 May 1869; d. Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Asbury Park, N.J., 17 January 1950, ae 80; residence at time of death, 131 Garfield Ave., Avon, N.J.; m. Newark, N.J., 27 April 1892, WILLIAM EDWARD HOWELL (son of Abraham Pierson Howell and Anna Smith); b. Middletown, N.Y., 23 June 1859; d. Avon, N.J., 27 May 1946, ae nearly 87.

Mabel was educated at Northfield Seminary, Mass., then returned to Newark where she married William E. Howell in 1892. Both Mabel and Will were Republicans and Presbyterians. Will graduated from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N.Y. From 1878 to 1883, he worked as a bookkeeper for Lord & Taylor (wholesale and retail dry goods store), then in lower Broadway, New York City. From 1883 to 1888, he was an accountant with Kountze Brothers of New York City. This was a private banking house in the financial district and at that time was very highly regarded. In 1888 he came to Newark, New Jersey and together with J. E. Mergott and Christian Heiring, formed "The J. E. Mergott Company," (trademark JEM), a corporation with entire resources of \$5,400 - of which William Howell invested \$1,500. He was made treasurer. At the death of J. E. Mergott in 1905, Luding F. Mergott was made president and Will continued as treasurer, but purchased more stock from the Mergott estate. The new purchase gave him about 33% of the outstanding stock. From 1905 to about 1920, although holding the office of Treasurer, he was actually performing the duties of President.

During this period the business grew very rapidly and, from a net worth of \$125,000 in 1905, showed an increase to about \$1,500,000 in 1920. At the death of Luning F. Mergott in 1920 Will became President, holding that position until 1938, when he resigned to become Chairman of the Board and Allen B. Underhill, his son-in-law, was elected President. The J. E. Mergott Co. is located at 316 Jelliff Avenue, Newark, and manufactures pocket book frames and metal novelties. Will joined Cosmos Lodge #106, F. & A. M., Newark, N.J., about 1907, later joining the Scottish Rite bodies of Jersey City and Salaam Temple (Shrine), A.A.O.N.M.S., of Newark, to which bodies he continued as a member up to the time of his death. An eminently successful business man, Will's kindly and friendly disposition, together with a ready wit and good humor, kept him constantly surrounded with a host of warm friends.

No information seems available as to Will's Howell ancestry, but the writer has mused over the name of his father, Abraham Pierson Howell, and the possible connection with early Southampton history. Edward Howell (1584-cal656) was one of the first settlers of Southampton and one of its leading citizens. See what is said about the Howell family under 8:3 William Herrick and in the Appendix under the same number. The Pierson family was among the first to settle in Southampton. Henry Pierson and his progeny on Long Island are many and include several Abraham Piersons. The original Abraham Pierson was a brother of this Henry. He was of Yorkshire, Eng., a graduate of Cambridge University in 1632 and an ordained minister. Arriving in Boston in 1639, he was selected as the first minister of the church to be set up for the Southampton colony in 1640. After some years of ministry there, he removed to Branford, Conn., and in later life to Newark, N.J., where he was the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark. He died 9 August 1678. His son, Rev. Abraham Pierson, ministered in Saybrook, (Killingworth) Conn., and was selected as the first president of the newly organized Yale College, serving in that capacity from 1701 until his death on March 5, 1707. The connection of the two names of Howell and Pierson in the late 19th century to Abraham Pierson Howell is enticing (although purely circumstantial) evidence of a connection with the early history of Southampton.

The following children of William and Mabel were all born in Newark, N. J.

(85:10) Katharine Herrick Howell; b. 15 March 1897.

(86:10) Mabel Louise Howell; b. 18 November 1898.

(87:10) Julia Howell; b. 1 April 1900.

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54:9 PIERREPONT FOSTER HERRICK (son of 39:8 Charles Claudius Herrick and Julia Anna Peck); b. Bloomfield, N.J., 13 December 1871; d. McHenry, Ill., 2 July 1924, ae 52; m. English Lake, Indiana, 18 June 1902, WILHELMINA HENRIETTA HELENA NESS (dau. of Jacob Michel Ness and Minnie Wilhelmina Klaus); b. Oak Park, Ill., 27 April 1875; d. (living 1950 at 315 Wilson Street, North Judson, Indiana..

Pierre attended high school at Newark, N.J., and subsequently attended business college. He was employed in a factory in Chicago about 1902 and a little later, following in the footsteps of his father, he was an agent for the Prudential Insurance Company, in their Chicago office, a position he held for nearly twenty years. For the last years, up until his death, he owned and operated the Lily Lake Hotel at McHenry, Ill. He was a fine musician, playing both the violin and the piano, and was especially gifted with the violin. He loved good music and had the abil-

ity to play from memory without notes. He would often hear a musical production in the theater, come home and play most of it from memory. A man of friendly disposition, he enjoyed mixing with other people. He was a Republican and Presbyterian.

Wilhelmina graduated from Lutheran Parochial School in North Judson, Indiana. She is a member of the Lutheran Church of North Judson and a Past President of its Ladies Aid Society and a member of the Women's Club of North Judson. She is a Republican. Their one child is:

(88:10) Earle Pierrepont Herrick; b. Chicago, Ill., 3 April 1903.

55:9 JULIA ANNA HERRICK (dau. of 39:8 Charles Claudius Herrick and Julia Anna Peck); b. Newark, N.J., 27 September 1875; d. (living 1950 at 75 Lenox Ave., East Orange, N.J.); m. Newark, N.J., 23 October 1901, ALFRED WALTERS (son of James Walters and Sarah Ann Millward); b. Tipton, Staffordshire, England, 29 July 1865; d. Newark, N.J., 23 April 1942, ae 76.

Julia (who has always been known to friends and relatives as Lulu), was educated at Newark High School and spent one year (1898) at Trenton State Normal School. In later years, since her husband's death, Lulu has been active in church work and the women's organization of the church. Alfred graduated in architecture from Newark College of Engineering in 1891 and devoted the balance of his lifetime to his chosen field, maintaining his own architect's office. He was a member of St. John's Lodge #1, F. & A. M., Newark, N.J. Both Lulu and Alfred were Presbyterians and Republicans.

Children, both born in Newark, N.J.:

(89:10) Elizabeth Julia Walters; b. 15 February 1904; d. Newark, N.J., 17 Aug. 1917, ae 13.

(90:10) Mabel Herrick Walters; b. 19 July 1905; d. Newark, N.J., 4 July 1932, ae 27, unm.

60:9 JAMES PIERPONT HERRICK (son of 40:8 Rev. Edward Pierpont Herrick and Amelia Goodrich Wheeler); b. Sherman, Conn., 28 May 1877; d. Milford, Conn., 19 December 1928, ae 51; m. Millbrook, N.Y., 25 September 1900, MINNIE TREAT HUNGERFORD (dau. of Linus Watson Hungerford and Elizabeth Treat); b. Millbrook, N.Y., 5 October 1878; d. (living 1950 at 115 High Street, Milford, Conn.)

James (Jim) was educated at Williston Academy at East Hampton, Mass., and at Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn. He was the founder and the owner and president, until his death, of the Milford Lumber Company, at Milford, Conn. He was a member of the B.P.O.E (Elks), and of Ansantawee Lodge #89, F. & A.M., both of Milford, Conn. Minnie was educated at Lyndon Hall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Both James and Minnie were Republicans. Their one child was:

(91:10) Edward Linus Herrick; b. Milford, Conn., 13 November 1905.

61:9 WILLIAM WORTHINGTON HERRICK (son of 40:8 Rev. Edward Pierpont Herrick and Amelia Goodrich Wheeler); b. Sherman, Conn., 19 February 1879; d. New York City, 1 June 1945, ae 66; m. Scarborough, N.Y., 15 June 1910, EMILY ELIZABETH SCHWAB (dau. of Gustav Henry Schwab and Caroline Eliza Wheeler); b. New York City, 10 January 1878; d. Sharon, Conn., 29 October 1946, ae 68.

Reared humbly in rural parsonages, William Herrick became without question the most accomplished person in this genealogy, with the possible exception of 36:7 Edward Claudius Herrick. He was nationally and internationally known in the field of medicine and the honors conferred upon him were many. Even in Oakland and San Francisco, the writer finds it hard to find a physician who is not acquainted with his books or reports on medicine or who did not study under him at Columbia University Medical School. Although he married a woman of means, that fact merely spurred him to greater accomplishment in his chosen profession of medicine. He distinguished himself also in the field of business and finance. One wonders how he accomplished so many important things in one short lifetime. Space will permit only a brief recording of a few of his accomplishments and the honors that were bestowed upon him. For a more detailed biography, the reader is referred to Who's Who in America, the Yale Obituary Record of January 1, 1946, Who's Who in Medicine and other medical reference works.

Will received his early education at Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Conn., then attended Rollins College (Florida) 1897-1898. He attended Yale University for four years, receiving his B. A. in 1902. He was awarded the Campbell Gold Medal in senior year, and was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and the scientific honor society of Sigma Xi. He was manager of the Freshman Glee Club and on the University Glee Club and Choir for three years. He attended Yale

Medical School, receiving his M.D. cum laude in 1905. He was chairman of the editorial board of the Yale Medical Journal in his senior year and a member of Nu Sigma Nu.

Physician at Wallingford and Gaylordsville, Conn., 1905-6; interne on medical ~~path~~pathological services St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, 1906-1908. Physician in New York City, specializing in internal medicine 1908-1917 and 1919-1945; assistant in Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University 1908-1910, instructor 1910-1913, associate 1913-1917, assistant professor of medicine 1919-1922, assistant clinical professor 1922-1924, associate professor of clinical medicine 1924-1927, and Professor 1927-1945; chief of clinic, General Medicine, Vanderbilt Clinic 1919-1925 and Medical Director 1925-1928; attending physician Sloane Hospital for Women and House of Rest for Consumptives, New York City: attending physician, medical service, Presbyterian Hospital 1928-45; assistant physician Roosevelt Hospital; consulting physician Babies' Hospital, Nursery and Child's Hospital, Beekman Street Hospital, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Women's Hospital, Nassau Hospital (Mineola, Long Island), Elizabeth A. Horton Memorial Hospital (Middletown), Mount Vernon and White Plains, Hospitals, St. Agnes Hospital (White Plains), Vassar Brothers Hospital (Poughkeepsie), and Greenwich, Stamford and Sharon (Conn.) Hospitals; trustee Sharon Hospital and Trudeau (N.Y.) Sanatorium 1938-1945; editor-in-chief Nelson Loose-Leaf Living Medicine (1920); internist Medical Advisory Board, Selective Service; member committee on Prenatal and Maternal Care, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection 1931; president New York Academy of Medicine 1945; fellow American College of Physicians, American Heart Association, and Madison Avenue Presbyterians Church, New York City.

In 1917 he was commissioned a Major in the U. S. Army Medical Corps, serving as chief of service and medical consultant at the Base Hospital, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., September 1, 1917 to January 10, 1918. He was medical consultant, Southwestern Department, including all camps and military hospitals, December 1, 1918 until his discharge April 3, 1919. During the later years of his life, Dr. Herrick spent much of his time as a consultant, travelling to various parts of the United States and even to Jamaica and other foreign parts, for consultation. He was one of the leading diagnosticians of New York. He had taken a successful part in many business ventures and had much to do with the early development of the frozen foods industry. He owned a summer home at Sharon, Conn., including a farm, where he specialized in dairy cattle.

The following memorial written by a Sharon friend is given in full because it so aptly portrays the measure of the man: "For many years our countryside has had in its midst one of the most outstanding men in his profession in the nation. He has now left us. On Friday, June 1, 1945, at the height of his career, in apparent perfect health and vigor, death came suddenly to Dr. William Worthington Herrick of Sharon and New York. By his death the world has suffered a stunning blow. To his friends, associates and patients he was a bulwark of strength. There was nothing small about him. He was Big in stature, in mind, in heart; though he did not wear it on his sleeve; in intellect and ideals. The shock of his going to all those who were privileged to call him a friend was intensified by the suddenness which ended a remarkably active career. The end came as he probably would have wished after no long illness, and with no lessening of his powers.

"During both world wars he sacrificed himself to the common good: during World War II, when his younger assistants were called into service, he filled in the gap without complaint, assuming additional responsibility. He gave fully of himself to any undertaking no matter how great or small in which he sincerely believed. Within the year he was called to the Presidency of the New York Academy of Medicine, the highest honor his profession can bestow, but carrying with it the correspondingly heavy burdens of such high office. During this same period of stress he envisioned the need of a modernized Sharon hospital to serve his home town and the surrounding countryside. And he proceeded to organize to meet this situation. The completion of the project will be an enduring expression of his wisdom and foresight. He was a man of many resources and hobbies. He was a lover of good books and good music and many evenings were spent quietly in his home surrounded by his family while he played the organ, and many hours were spent in his workshop where he worked in wood in the manner of the craftsman of former days.

"He loved nature, and the long walks through the woods and hills of Connecticut, fishing in its streams and wandering over his farm were part of his longed-for vacations in Sharon. 'It can be said of him, when he departed he took a Man's life with him.' Carlyle."

A further interesting appraisal comes from his son-in-law, Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, who writes in part, "His life was certainly a life of service - more than half of his time he gave free of charge. No doubt his untimely death was due to the great amount of overwork during the war years when his assistants were away. His office of President of the New York Acad-

emy of Medicine and the manner in which he executed it would have required the full time of an ordinary man. Dr. Herrick felt that it was his responsibility as the head of that renowned medical group to bring to light anything that interfered with truth and honest medical practice and medical progress. He felt that socialized medicine as it was being formulated under the Wagner-Murray-Dingle Bill was wrong and he carried his fight to the people. This even to having a public debate with the Mayor of New York City. That was a brave and bold step for a doctor to take - to go up against a political orator. But he did, and he did not lose this debate. The outcome could not be decided, as I recall. Dr. Herrick's speech was so highly thought of by the press that the New York papers printed it word for word.

"In addition to being a famous internist, Dr. Herrick was almost an engineer at heart. He was unusually skillful with his hands, carving wood, building benches, chests, cabinets, breaking par on the golf course and defeating men half his age at tennis. He often said that he wished he might have had the time to do some bridge building. It is surprising and noteworthy to hear today, five years after his death, that the medical world has not found his equal. He was continually studying to improve his skill."

From his own personal knowledge, the writer can likewise pay tribute to Will Herrick and his talented wife, Amo. This through frequent contacts with them while living at the Herrick homestead in Sherman, Conn., during the summers of 1913 and 1914 and through visits to their New York City home in later years. Emily Elizabeth Schwab was popularly known as Amo. Both Will and Amo were Republicans. He was a Presbyterian and she an Episcopalian.

On her father's side, Emily Elizabeth was descended from:

- (5) Johann Christoph Schwab, of Stuttgart, Germany; b. 10 December 1743; d. 15 April 1821; m. Johanna P. F. Rapp; b. 14 April 1758; d. 5 January 1831. Johann was a professor in Stuttgart, Privy Counselor, Counselor of Education and Philosopher. Their sixth child was:
- (6) Gustav Benjamin Schwab, of Stuttgart; b. 19 June 1792; d. 4 November 1850; m. Sophie Gmelin; b. 17 February 1795; d. 20 August 1865. Gustav was a writer and poet. His mythology "Gods and Heroes" has recently been translated and published by Random House, New York City. The third of five children was:
- (7) Gustav Frederick Schwab; b. Stuttgart, Germany, 23 November 1822; d. High Bridge, New York City, 21 August 1888; m. Bloomingdale, New York City, 8 May 1850, Eliza von Post, dau. of Laurence Henry von Post and Henrietta Margaritta Meier, of New York City. Henrietta was the dau. of Caspar Meier, of Bremen, Germany and Catherine Eliza Kunze, of New York City. Caspar Meier was the founder of Oelricks & Co., prominent shipping and commission merchants of New York City for over a century and in which firm five generations of the family have been represented. Catherine Eliza Kunze was the dau. of Rev. John Christopher Kunze, of New York City and Margaretta Henrietta Muhlenberg, dau. of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. The oldest of the ten children of Gustav and Eliza was:
- (8) Gustav Henry Schwab; b. New York City, 30 May 1851; d. Litchfield, Conn., 12 November 1912; m. New York City, 25 October 1876, Caroline Eliza Wheeler (1854-1911). Although Gustav died at Litchfield, Conn., his funeral services took place in Grace Church, New York City and both he and Caroline are interred in the family mausoleum in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N.Y. Gustav was a most successful merchant of New York City and a member of the firm of Oelricks & Co., referred to above. They were among other things the U. S. agents for North German Lloyd Steamship Company. He was a director of the U.S. Trust Co., the Merchants National Bank, Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co., and other corporations. He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, also First Vice President of the Merchants Association of New York and Vice President of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was decorated with the order "SS Lazaro and Maurizio" by the King of Italy in 1895 and by the "Red Eagle 3rd Class" by the German Emperor in 1902.

Gustav was a brother of John Christopher Schwab, B.A. Yale 1886, M.A. 1888; who was instructor in Political Economy at Yale, 1890, assistant professor, then Librarian at Yale University from 1905 until his death in 1912. Gustav Schwab, brother of Emily Elizabeth (Amo) and son of Gustav Henry, was a classmate of William Herrick at Yale in 1902.

On her mother's side, Emily Elizabeth was descended from:

- (5) William Wheeler, of Blanford, Mass.; m. Eleanor Knox.
- (7) Judge Nelson Knox Wheeler (1807-1880); m. Emily Butler Ogden (1815-1884).
- (8) Caroline Eliza Wheeler (1854-1911), of New York City; m. Gustav Henry Schwab (1851-1912).

Tracing back the Ogden line, we find:

- (1) John Ogden (1609-1682), b. Bradley Plain, England; d. Elizabethtown, N.J.; m. 1637, Jane Bond, dau. of Jonathan Bond, of England. John Ogden the pilgrim landed at Southampton,

Long Island in 1640; was granted lands on Long Island and in Connecticut; was Deputy Governor at Hartford in 1674 and held other important offices.

- (2) David Ogden (1638-1691), of Elizabethtown, N.J.; m. Elizabeth Swaine (1654-1706), dau. of Capt. Samuel Swaine and Johannah Ward (widow of Josiah Ward).
- (3) Thomas Ogden (1684-1760), of Elizabethtown, N.J.; m. Dinah (1686-1731).
- (4) David Ogden (1712-1777), of Morristown, N.J.; m. Anne Burwell (1729-1795).
- (5) John Ogden (1740-1810), of Morristown, N.J.; m. Phoebe Howard (1746-1817), dau. of Daniel Howard and Rachel Latimer.
- (6) Abraham Ogden (1771-1825), of Morristown, N.J.; m. Abigail Weed (1788-1850), dau. of Lieut. James Weed and Sarah Richards.
- (7) Emily Butler Ogden (1815-1884), of Blanford, Mass.; m. Judge Nelson Knox Wheeler.
- (8) Caroline Eliza Wheeler; m. Gustav Henry Schwab.

Children of William and Emily, all born in New York City:

- (92:10) William Worthington Herrick; b. 22 November 1911.
- (93:10) John Ogden Herrick; b. 14 January 1916; d. 17 January, ae 3 days.
- (94:10) Eunice Wheeler Herrick; b. 15 November 1916.

62:9 SEYMOUR MORTON HERRICK (son of 40:8 Edward Pierpont Herrick and Amelia Goodrich Wheeler); b. Sherman, Conn., 15 January 1882; d. Fremont, Ohio, 8 July 1918, ae 36. Morton first attended Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida, of which his father was trustee, then transferred to Cornell University in 1902, where he received his B.S. degree in Agriculture in 1906. He was a chemist by profession and spent many years in this work, both in Cuba and in Puerto Rico. For several years prior to his death he lived in retirement at the family homestead at Sherman, Conn. He was unmarried. He was a Congregationalist and a Republican.

63:9 AMY CORDELIA HERRICK (dau. of 40:8 Rev. Edward Pierpont Herrick and Amelia Goodrich Wheeler); b. Sherman, Conn., 24 October 1884; d. (living 1950, Sherman, Conn. - mailing address Gaylordsville, Conn.).

Amy attended Wheaton College at Norton, Mass., in 1903. In 1920 she received a Certificate of Music from the Yale School of Music. She is an accomplished musician and linguist, not to mention an innate ability in art, both as a painter and connoisseur. She writes poetry and has had a number of her poems published. She lived in Cuba for many years during her parents' stay there and has travelled extensively in Mexico and Europe. One of her hobbies is mountain climbing. Another is gardening. For the past thirty years, she has lived on and maintained her Sherman homestead, "La Estancia," the former home of her parents, now expanded to 90 acres of farmland and woodland, adjacent to the Housatonic River in Connecticut. Much of her lifetime has been devoted to the teaching of Spanish and music, and while in Cuba she also taught English and French. Gardening is a hobby and she is a Past President of the Garden Club of Sherman. She has lectured frequently before various clubs on her travels and also on gardening, particularly on ferns and mosses. She has also given radio talks. She was President for many years of the Literary Club of Sherman and is organist and Choir director at the church. She has given many piano recitals before clubs and in her home. She is a Congregationalist and Republican.

65:9 ETHEL HERRICK (dau. of 41:8 George Lucius Herrick and Elmira Jane Thomas); b. New York City, 7 January 1885; d. (living 1950 at 346 Pelham Road, Germantown, Philadelphia 19, Pa.); m. Philadelphia, 19 June 1912, EDWARD WARWICK (son of Charles Franklin Warwick and Ella Katherine Greisemer); b. Philadelphia, 10 December 1881; d. (living 1950 at Germantown).

Ethel attended Johnsonburg High School and then Moore Institution School of Design for Women, graduating in 1904. She was for five years a student at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. She has made an enviable reputation as an artist, painting portraits, landscapes, interiors and flowers in both oils and watercolors. She has exhibited her works regularly at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Woodmere Art Gallery and the Philadelphia Plastic Club, winning many awards and commissions, the latest being the Walter Baum Prize for the best oil painting in the annual exhibit of the Plastic Club on March 10, 1949. She is a Fellow of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and a member of the Plastic Club, the Philadelphia Art Alliance, the Water Color Club and the Print Club; also of the Colonial Dames of America and the National Magna Charta Society. Ethel and Ned are Episcopalians and Republicans.

Ned, as he is called, was educated at the Friends Select School and Delancy Preparatory School (now the Episcopalian Academy) at Philadelphia, then attended the University of Pennsyl-

vania, receiving his B. A. in 1905. There he was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. Later he attended the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art. He, like Ethel, is an artist, a painter in oils and water colors and a maker of block prints. He likewise has exhibited in Philadelphia and other cities. The greater part of his working life has been in the service of the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art, where he first became an art teacher and lecturer in 1915, becoming dean in 1933, which position he still holds.

He is also a member of the arts clubs mentioned above for Ethel and in addition, of the Sketch Club. He is an authority and lecturer on period costume and furniture and has specialized in his art work in wood blocks, pen and ink and pastels. He is the author of "Early American Costume," published in 1929. He is a member of the Board of the Philadelphia Art Alliance and of Franklin Institute, also of the Fleisher Foundation. He is vice president of the Philadelphia Water Color Club. In 1947 he was appointed by the Mayor to the Art Jury of Philadelphia. He is a member of Arms and Armourers of New York City. The family is of English origin with an interesting background and Ned's grandfather came to America from Warwickshire, England when he was a small lad. Ned's father, Charles Franklin Warwick, was a noted attorney of Philadelphia and the author of several books on the French Revolution, and was mayor of the city of Philadelphia from 1895-1899. During the First World War, in 1917, Ned organized and trained the women who founded Therapy in hospitals. Their one child is:

(95:10) Edward Worthington Warwick; b. Philadelphia, Pa., 9-December 1920.

66:9 PIERREPONT HERRICK NICHOLS (son of 44:8 Anna Caroline Herrick and Rev. John Thomas Nichols); b. Patuxent City, Wash., 27 January 1893; d. (living 1950 at 321 Normal Avenue, Slippery Rock, Pa.); m. Assonet, Mass., 9 September 1921, GLADYS HARLOW WINSLOW (dau. of James Harlow Winslow and Annie Williams Porter); b. Assonet, Mass., 12 September 1893; d. (living 1950 at Slippery Rock, Pa.).

Pierre graduated from Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., in 1911, then completed his college course in three years at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., receiving his B. A. in English in 1914, where he won membership in Phi Beta Kappa and was a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. The following year was spent in the Yale Graduate School, studying English, and he roomed with your humble scribe at 379 White Hall. During the year 1915-1916, he was instructor in English at Pennsylvania State College and during 1916-1917, he held a similar position at Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh. From 1917-1918, he served as Seaman in the U. S. Naval Reserve during the First World War. He was Assistant Principal of the High School at Pepperell, Mass., (1918-1919), then instructor in English at the Walpole (Mass.) High School (1919-1920). During this time he continued his studies at Harvard Graduate School, receiving his M. A. in 1920 and his Ph. D. in 1924.

He was instructor in English, New York University (1924-1925); Associate Professor of English at Evansville (Ind.) College (1926-1927), head of the English Department (1928-1930); head of the English Department of Lincoln Memorial University (1931-1935); Professor of English at Slippery Rock State Teachers College from 1935 to the present. He is a member of the American Association of University Professors and of Delta Sigma Rho. He is the author of several publications on early English writers. He is a Congregationalist. (See Who's Who In America for his biography.)

Gladys attended grammar school at Assonet, Mass., then Fall River High School, from which she graduated in 1911. She then attended Mt. Holyoke College, majoring in German and Latin and receiving her B.A. degree in 1916. She taught school at Talladega (Ala.) College (1917-1918); New York Institute for the Blind (1919); Caguas High School, Puerto Rico (1920); Falmouth (Mass.) High School (1921) and Arlington (Mass.) High School (1922). During 1931 and 1932, she was County Chairman, Volunteer Red Cross, Claiborne County, Tenn., and from 1932 to 1935, was Chairman of the Claiborne County Federal Emergency Relief. She is a Presbyterian.

On her father's side, Gladys is descended from:

- (a) Edward Winslow (1560-ante1631), of Droitwich and Kempsey in Worcestershire, Eng.; m. Magdeline Ollyver (Oliver).
- (1) Kenelm Winslow (1599-1672), of Marshfield, Mass. He came to Plymouth, Mass., about 1629 and was brother of Governor Edward Winslow of Plymouth. He m. Eleanor Newton (1598-1681); widow of John Adams, of Plymouth, Mass.
- (2) Kenelm Winslow (ca1635-1715), of Harwich, Mass.; m. Mercy (ca1641-1688), dau. of Peter, Jr.; and Mercy Worden, of Yarmouth, Mass.
- (3) Capt. Josiah Winslow (1669-1761), of Freetown (now Assonet), Mass.; m. Margaret (1675-1737)

dau. of James and Mary (Avery) Tisdale, of Taunton, Mass.

- (4) Col. James Winslow (1712-1777), of Freetown and Berkley, Mass.; m. Charity (1716-1813), dau. of Major Joseph and Bethia (Williams) Hodges, of Norton, Mass.
- (5) James Winslow (1748-1836), of Freetown, Mass.; m. Sarah (1748-1808), dau. of Capt. Ambrose and Elizabeth (Gardner) Barnaby, of Freetown, Mass.
- (6) Kenelm Winslow (1787-1865), of Freetown; m. Sarah (1793-1864), dau. of William and Catherine (Brown) Hoard, of Middleboro, Mass.
- (7) James Winslow (b. 1815), of Freetown (Assonet), Mass.; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel and Margaret (Bartlett) Harlow, of Plymouth, Mass.
- (8) James Harlow Winslow (1856-1927), of Assonet, Mass.; m. Annie Williams Porter (d. 1940).

Pierre and Gladys have one child:

- (96:10) Thomas Gilbert Nichols; b. Evansville, Indiana, 28 February 1926.

67:9 DOROTHY WINSLOW NICHOLS (dau. of 44:8 Anna Caroline Herrick and Rev. John Thomas Nichols); b. Seattle, Wash., 4 October 1896; d. (living 1950 at 316 Boyer Road, Cheltenham, Pa.); m. Assonet, Mass., 26 March 1921, FREDERICK JOHN POWELL (son of Edward Powell and Margaret Lloyd); b. Eleanor, Pa., 11 February 1893; d. (living 1950 at Cheltenham, Pa.).

Dorothy received her B. A. degree in Latin from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1918 and is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. Fred also graduated from Allegheny, receiving his B. S. in Chemistry in 1917. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and of Alpha Chi Sigma (honorary chemical). During World War I, he served overseas as a Corporal in the Chemical Warfare Service, 28th Division. He received the Purple Heart for a wound in the knee inflicted at Chateau Thierry, France. Since his discharge, he has been continuously employed with Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation. For the past fifteen years or more, he has been attached to their Barrett Division in Philadelphia, at Margaret and Bermuda Streets, where he is Chief Chemist, his title being Supervisor of Tests and Inspections. Dorothy is a Congregationalist and Fred a Baptist. Both are Republicans. Their children are:

- (97:10) John Frederick Powell; b. New York City, 3 April 1924.

- (98:10) Margaret Lloyd Powell; b. Englewood, N.J., 23 December 1928.

68:9 ANNA BERTHA HERRICK (dau. of 45:8 William Wright Herrick and Emma Elizabeth Yost); b. New York City, 5 July 1883; d. (living 1950 at 1142 Euclid Street, Santa Monica, Calif.); m. (1) Pomona, Calif., 26 November 1913, FREDERICK MARTIN (son of Joseph Martin and Emma); b. Philadelphia, Pa., 17 June 1870; d. Santa Monica, Calif., 28 March 1928, ae 57; m. (2) Tia Juana, Mexico, 1 January 1931, CHARLES ALBERT MARIANI (son of Egusto Mariani and Eleanor Jones); b. Philadelphia, Pa., 29 September 1877; d. Santa Monica, Calif., 23 August 1946, ae nearly 69.

Bertha, as she is known, received her education at River Edge (N.J.) Grammar School and Hackensack (N.J.) High School. She came early to California and has spent most of her life there. She has been a member of the Order of Eastern Star #113, Santa Monica, since 1917 and was Matron of the Order of Amaranth, Sunset Court, Santa Monica, in 1930-1931. Frederick Martin received his education in the schools of Philadelphia and New York. He was an automobile repairman and mechanic, maintaining his own repair shop. He was a 3rd Degree Mason.

Charles Mariani attended grammar and high school in Philadelphia and New York. He was a salesman and, during the last thirteen years of his life, was with Simon Levi Company, of Los Angeles. He was a distant relative of King Albert of Italy. Charles was a life member of Hope Lodge #244, F. & A.M., of New York City. He enlisted for military service at Chicago on April 26, 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish American War and served for two years as a Private in Co. H, 2nd Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers. He had no overseas service and received his discharge for disability on October 13, 1898. Bertha is a Congregationalist. Frederick and Charles were Presbyterians. All three were Republicans. There are no children.

70:9 ARTHUR WALTER HERRICK (son of 45:8 William Wright Herrick and Emma Elizabeth Yost); b. Jersey City, N.J., 29 May 1890; d. (living 1950 at 24 Palisade Ave., Bogota, N.J.); m. (1) River Edge, N.J., 23 November 1914, CLEOPATRA YEARSLEY (dau. of Thomas A. Yearsley and Birdie Fox); b. Brooklyn, N.Y., 21 May 1896; d. Newark, N.J., 21 March 1921, ae 24; m. (2) New York City, 18 September 1926, IRENE SEPER (dau. of Stephen Seper and Teresa Basa); b. New York City, 13 March 1901; d. (living 1950 at Bogota, N.J.).

Arthur attended grade school at River Edge and then the Hackensack (N.J.) High School. He then attended Mechanics Institute in New York City, graduating in 1912 as a mechanical draftsman. He entered the mechanical engineering field, which profession he has followed ever since. His activities have to do with heating and ventilating, fire protection, chemical plant design, oil refinery piping, marine work and some civil engineering. He is a Congregationalist and an Independent in politics.

Cleopatra was a Congregationalist and a Republican. She attended grade schools in Brooklyn, N.Y., and River Edge, N.J. She then studied music and voice and became proficient in both, but her career was cut short by early death. Irene attended grade schools in New York City, then Miller Business College in New York, from which she graduated in 1917. She worked as an Executive Secretary from the time of her graduation until her marriage. She is an Independent politically and a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Children of Arthur and Cleopatra Yearsley:

(99:10) Arthur Eugene Herrick; b. Hackensack, N.J., 10 May 1916.

(100:10) Betty Elaine Herrick; b. Newark, N.J., 17 March 1921.

Children of Arthur and Irene Seper:

(101:10) Marjorie Hope Herrick; b. Hackensack, N.J., 21 June 1927.

71:9 FRANK HOWARD HERRICK (son of 45:8 William Wright Herrick and Emma Elizabeth Yost); b. Jersey City, N.J., 28 January 1893; d. (living 1950 at 636 Stockton Street, River Edge Manor, N.J.); m. (1) Lyndhurst N.J., 26 November 1913, IRENE MARIE SWEENEY, (dau. of John Francis Sweeney and Elizabeth Augusta Hoffman); b. Brooklyn, N.Y., 24 February 1896; d. New York City, 11 November 1931, ae 35; m. (2) New York City, 30 November 1932, ISABELLE SPRINGSTEEL (dau. of George Schuyler Springsteel and Mary Elizabeth Langton); b. Bronx, N.Y., 6 June 1898; d. (living 1950 at River Edge Manor, N.J.).

Frank received his schooling in River Edge, N.J., then attended the Hackensack (N.J.) High School. In 1914 he started with the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, at 66 Broadway, New York City, as a salesman, leaving them in 1916 to go with the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines in New York City, with whom his father was associated for some forty years or more. He continued with them until July 1941 when the line was abolished due to World War II. Since July 1, 1941, he has been engaged as dispatcher for the Lee and Simmons Transportation Company, 44 Whitehall Street, New York 4, N.Y. The family are Republicans and members of St. Matthews Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., where Frank was an elder, 1922-1924. Frank has been a member of Minerva Lodge #792, F. & A. M., of Brooklyn, N.Y., since 1921.

Irene Marie was an accomplished pianist and a teacher of music. She was an excellent singer with a good soprano voice. Born in Brooklyn, she was reared there and graduated from high school in Brooklyn. Isabelle graduated from the Bronx High School in New York City and was employed with the Southern Pacific Company in New York City for fourteen years, 1918-1932, prior to her marriage.

Children by first wife Irene:

(102:10) Corene Elizabeth Herrick; b. Brooklyn, N.Y., 23 May 1920; d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 11 April 1925, ae nearly 5.

72:9 EDWIN CROCKER HERRICK (son of 45:8 William Wright Herrick and Emma Elizabeth Yost); b. River Edge, N.J., 12 June 1896; d. (living 1950 at 923 Summit Ave., River Edge, N.J.); m. River Edge, N.J., 26 June 1924, DOROTHY ISABEL MANTZ (dau. of Ernest Walter Mantz and Emily Snowden); b. West Hoboken, N.J., 9 April 1903; d. (living 1950 at River Edge, N.J.).

Edwin graduated from Hackensack (N.J.) High School in 1916. After a brief period with the U. S. Conditioning and Testing Co., of New York City, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy and served as Chief Petty Officer during World War I. After the war, he was with James W. Elliott's Business Builders, first as Assistant Sales Manager in New York City and later as Manager of the Trenton, N.J., office. In 1923 he became affiliated with Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company as Sales Manager. In 1924, he was made District Sales Manager in charge of the Newark, New Jersey Office (1125 Federal Trust Building, 24 Commerce Street), where he has since remained.

He has been active in many civic and fraternal organizations in River Edge. He served two terms as Vice-President of the Board of Education; two terms as President of the Board of Health; Chairman of Civilian Defense Council during World War II; Commander American Legion Post; District Chairman of the Boy Scouts; and at present is serving his second term as a member

of the Borough Council as Public Works Commissioner. He is a member of Temple Lodge #173, F. & A.M., Westwood, N.J. The family are Congregationalists and Republicans. Dorothy is active in the Congregational Church and serves as Superintendant of the Children's Division of the Church School. Their one child is:

- (103:10) Snowden Pierpont Herrick; b. Hackensack, N.J., 6 June 1929. Snowden is at present attending Colgate University, taking a pre-medical course in the Class of 1951. Active in Boy Scout work, Eagle Scout Snowden Herrick in 1947 was selected to represent North Bergen County (N.J.) Council at the World Peace Jamboree held in Moisson, France.

73:9 GEORGE LUCIUS HERRICK (son of 45:8 William Wright Herrick and Emma Elizabeth Yost); b. River Edge, N.J., 1 May 1904; d. (living 1950 at 225 Woodland Road, New Milford, N.J.); m. Englewood, N.J., 17 December 1927, HARRIET ELEANOR RILEY (dau. of John Henry Riley and Emma Ashley); b. Brooklyn, N.Y., 25 June 1904; d. (living 1950 at New Milford, N.J.).

George (Lou) graduated from Hackensack (N.J.) High School in 1922. For about six months he worked for Crum & Foster, Insurance Brokers, New York City. In December 1922, he went to work for the Southern Pacific Company, his father's former employer, in New York City. Starting as a filing clerk, he has worked his way up through every position in the passenger end of the business. In 1942, he was transferred to Los Angeles, Calif., as Travelling Passenger Agent, during the war. In April 1944 he was transferred back to New York City as City Passenger and Ticket Agent, where he has since remained. Office: Room 210 - 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He and Harriet are Congregationalists and Republicans. George is a member of Pioneer Lodge #70, F. & A. M., of Hackensack, N.J.; Past President River Edge Square Club; member American Association of Ticket Agents, New York Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents, New York City Passenger Agents Association; and a graduate of the Academy of Advanced Traffic Management. The children of George and Harriet, all born at Hackensack, N.J., are:

- (104:10) Owen Wright Herrick; b. 28 March 1932. Owen graduated from Hackensack High School in 1949 and is presently attending Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, in the Class of 1953, majoring in Forestry.
 (105:10) Barbara Eleanor Herrick; b. 4 January 1936.
 (106:10) Alan Howard Herrick; b. 7 June 1937.

75:9 DR. JOHN CLAUDIUS HERRICK, JR. (son of 48:8 Dr. John Claudius Herrick, Sr. and Ellen Louisa Topping); b. Passaic, N.J., 7 May 1878; d. (living 1950 at 1815 Fourth Street, San Fernando, Calif.); m. Denver, Colorado, 20 November 1912, AMY IDA SIMMS (dau. of James McGraw Simms and Ida Ellis Nordyke); b. Bethany, Missouri, 23 January 1883; d. (living 1950 at San Fernando, Calif.).

John was educated at the Denver Grammar and High Schools, graduating from the latter in 1898. Family tradition through father and grandfather pulled as a magnet toward medicine and we find him enrolled in the Denver and Gross College of Medicine, where he received his M. D. degree in May 1903. He practiced his profession in Denver until the First World War, when he enlisted in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army in September 1917, being discharged as Captain in November 1919. He continued his public work as a Major in the U. S. Public Health Service, transferring in 1921 to the Veterans Administration Hospitals as a medical officer. He was attached to the hospital at Prescott, Arizona from 1921-1939 and at Kerrville, Texas from 1940-1943. He retired from active work on July 19, 1943 and settled at San Fernando, California.

His wife Amy graduated from Fort Collins (Colorado) High School, then pursued her education at St. Lukes Hospital in Denver, graduating in 1906 as a Registered Nurse. During 1917 to 1919, while her husband was serving in World War I, she held the position of Superintendent of Nurses at Children's Hospital in Denver. Both John and Amy are Presbyterians and Republicans. There are no children.

76:9 ANITA LOUISA HERRICK (dau. of 48:8 Dr. John Claudius Herrick, Sr., and Ellen Louisa Topping); b. Passaic, N.J., 19 July 1883; d. (living 1950 at the Argonaut Hotel, 233 E. Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado); m. Southampton, Long Island, N.Y., 17 June 1927, ALEXIS RUDOLPH KRAUSE (son of Max L. Krause and Wilhelmina Kahrau); b. Cohoes, N.Y., 23 October 1880; d. Cohoes, N.Y., 23 December 1933, ae 53.

Anita graduated from East Denver High School at Denver in 1902. She then attended Washington College, Washington, D.C., for one year in 1903. She attended the Institute of Musical Art, New York City, for a year in 1915. She also attended State Teachers College at Greeley, Colorado, graduating in 1918 with the degree of B. Mus. She taught music in the public schools of Denver for seven years, 1919 to 1926.

Alexis was associated with the National Biscuit Company for thirty five years. From 1898 to 1927, he travelled for the company in various parts of the country and in 1927, was made manager of their Albany, N.Y., office, in which position he continued for six years, up to the time of his death. He was a member of J. H. Gurley Lodge #337, F. & A. M., of Waco, Texas; of Waco (Texas) Council #33, R. & S. M.; of Waco (Texas) Chapter #45, R. A. M., and of Cyprus Temple A.A.O.N.M.S.(Shrine) of Albany, N.Y. The family are Republicans and Presbyterians, though Alexis was brought up in the Dutch Reformed Church. There are no children.

78:9 JOHN AUSTIN HERRICK (son of 49:8 Henry Foster Herrick and Mary Ann Herrick); b. Southampton, N.Y., 7 July 1885; d. (living 1950 at 17 N. Main Street, Southampton); m. Southampton, 24 September 1912, NANCY ANN HUNTING (dau. of Edward Payson Hunting and Mary Frances Jessup); b. Southampton, 1 January 1888; d. (living 1950 at Southampton, N.Y.).

After his graduation from Southampton High School in 1908, John entered Herrick's Hardware (founded by his father about 1890), working for his father until the latter's death in 1910, when he took over the management and has so continued to the present. His son Samuel is now associated with him in the business, which is located at 41 South Main Street. Nancy Ann graduated from Southampton High School, then attended Syracuse University, receiving her B. A. degree in History in 1908. She is a member of Alpha Phi sorority. John and Nancy Ann are popularly known to friends and relatives as Jack and Nan.

Both John and Nancy Ann are Republicans and members of the First Presbyterian Church of Southampton, where he has belonged since 1900. He was Clerk of Sessions of the Church for some ten years and was a member of the School Board of Southampton for twenty years. He is a member of Old Town Lodge #908, F. & A. M., of Southampton. John was a Director of the First National Bank of Southampton from 1930 to 1940 and was Secretary-Treasurer of the Southampton Cemetery Association from 1941 to 1946. Both John and Nancy have taken a leading part in community affairs of Southampton all of their lives. Nancy Ann, after her graduation from Syracuse in 1908, was Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., of Jamestown, N.Y., later of the Passaic (N.J.) Y.W.C.A. (total four years). During the war years, 1943-1947, she was Chairman of the Hampton Chapter of the Red Cross.

The family owns and occupies the historic Herrick homestead built in 1751, which was commandeered and taken over by the British general Sir William Erskine during the Battle of Long Island in the Revolution. A more complete description of this home is given on pages 12 & 13 under 27:5 Deacon Henry Herrick and page 31 under 49:8 Henry Foster Herrick. Here the writer spent an enjoyable week-end in the fall of 1949, partaking of the gracious hospitality of Jack and Nan. They drove him around the whole eastern end of Long Island from Southampton to Montauk Point. This eye-witness, first hand inspection of the many historic sites, villages and ancient cemeteries and of historic Sag Harbor, under the guidance of "natives," whose ancestors have dwelt in Southampton since the original James Herrick of 1653 - this guidance and inspection gave the writer a background and visual picture that was most helpful in formulating the story that has been unfolded in the preceding pages. I am also indebted to both Jack and Nan for many suggestions and corrections in the preliminary manuscripts on Southampton history and topography and for a great deal of running around and searching of records and cemeteries to make the pages of this work more complete and more accurate. It was a pleasure to reciprocate in a small way in March 1950 and to entertain them and show them around the San Francisco area as they returned from one of their visits to Honolulu to see their children and grandchildren.

Nan is descended from early New England families. On her father's side, the line is:

- (2) John Hunting (d. 12 April 1682), who was one of the founders of Dedham, Mass., in 1638, and Ruling Elder of the church there, and who m. Esther Seaborn.
- (3) John Hunting, of Dedham, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Payne.
- (4) Rev. Nathaniel Hunting (1675-1753), who m. Mary Green of Boston. He was a Harvard graduate and for many years pastor of the church at East Hampton, Long Island, New York.
- (5) Samuel Hunting (1710-1773), a merchant of Southampton who m. 2nd, Zerviah Rhodes (d. 1780).
- (6) Col. Benjamin Hunting (1753-1807), who m. Mehitabel Cooper (1768-1850), dau. of Abraham and Hannah (Howell) Cooper.
- (7) William Hunting (1802-1887), who m. Ann, dau. of William and Hannah Foster.

- (8) Edward Payson Huntting (1844-1931), of Southampton, who m. Mary Frances Jessup, dau. of Zebulon and Frances (Burnett) Jessup.

The Jessup line descends from:

- (1) John Jessup, who was in Hartford, Conn., as early as 1637, transferred to Wethersfield, Conn., before 1640, and was one of the earliest settlers of Stamford, Conn., in 1640, and thence, early in 1649, to Southampton, Long Island.
- (2) John Jessup, of Old Town, was married 16 June 1669 (wife's name not given).
- (3) Henry Jessup (1681-1736), who m. Bethia
- (4) Deacon Thomas Jessup (1721-1809), who m. 1st, Mehitabel
- (5) Major Zebulon Jessup (1755-1822), who m. Zerviah Huntting (b. 1757), dau. of Samuel and Zerviah (Rhodes) Huntting, No. (5) in the Huntting family tree above.
- (6) Samuel Huntting Jessup (1781-1822), who m. Pamela, dau. of David Mackie.
- (7) Zebulon Jessup (1816-1865), who m. Frances Z. Burnett (1818-1887). Both interred in Flying Point Cemetery.
- (8) Mary Frances Jessup (1849-1907), who m. Edward Payson Huntting.
- (9) Nancy Ann Huntting, who m. John Austin Herrick.

The children of John and Nancy, all born in Southampton, are:

- (107:10) Nancy Ann Herrick; b. 18 August 1913.
- (108:10) John Huntting Herrick; b. 30 November 1915.
- (109:10) Samuel Foster Herrick; b. 25 June 1920.
- (110:10) Margaret Pierrepont Herrick; b. 4 June 1923.

79:10 RALPH PIERPONT BROWN (son of 50:9 Edward Herrick Brown and Elsie Louise Gilbert); b. Melrose, Mass., 26 August 1891; d. Honolulu, Hawaii, 19 April 1949, ae 57; m. Honolulu, Hawaii, 20 July 1912, ELIZABETH JANE WEBSTER (dau. of Frank Leslie Webster and Elizabeth Jane Rudd); b. Grimsby, Ontario, Canada, 15 July 1890; d. (living 1950 at 1033 Koko Head Avenue Honolulu 16, Hawaii).

Ralph received his early education at William Bye School, Oak Park, Ill., and at Purissima District School, Mountain View, Calif., and also for one term at Mountain View High School from 1906-1907. On moving to Honolulu in 1907, he attended McKinley High School from 1907-1910. He began his business career in 1910 with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. He was later with the Oceanic Steamship Company; C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.; American-Hawaiian Paper Co., Ltd., and the Honolulu Construction and Draying Co., Ltd., all of Honolulu. He resigned from the last firm in 1918 to join Ben Hollinger in establishing the Honolulu Rubber Works, Ltd. This firm, dealing in automobile supplies, tires, vulcanizing, etc., was later renamed Ben Hollinger & Co., Ltd. Ralph became Vice President and Manager and served in those capacities until ill health forced his retirement in 1931.

During World War II, he became active again as recording clerk for three years at Oahu Prison in the Department of Institutions. He transferred to the Territorial Hospital at Kaneohe and worked there until failing health again forced his retirement in 1946. He was a member of the Hawaiian National Guard from 1913 to 1922, retiring with the rank of Captain. He was also a member of Honolulu Mystic Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias from 1915 until his death and was for many years an active member of the B.P.O.E. (Elks) Lodge, the Honolulu Ad Club, Phoenix Lodge and the Healan Boat Club, all of Honolulu. He was a Republican and a member of the Christian Church of Honolulu. For more complete biography, see 1921 and 1930 editions of "Men of Hawaii" and the 1926 edition of "Builders of Hawaii."

Elizabeth was born in Grimsby, Canada, but moved to Vancouver, B.C., in 1896, at the age of six. There she attended Strathcona School. The family removed to Honolulu, arriving on October 24, 1904, and there she attended Punahou School (Oahu College), graduating in the commercial course in 1910. She worked for the law firm of Magoon & Weaver for two years until her marriage. In December 1933, shortly after Ralph's illness and retirement, she took a position with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and on April 1, 1938, transferred to the office of the District Engineer, Honolulu District, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, where she continued as Payroll Clerk for ten years, then transferred to the Real Estate Division, where she is at present employed. Most of this time she was the sole support of the family and to her goes all of the credit for rearing and educating her family of four children. In 1912, she was President of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian Church in Honolulu and Corresponding Secretary of the Christian Endeavor Union. She is a Republican. On the Webster side, Elizabeth is of English and Dutch descent. On her mother's side, she is of English and Irish descent. Her grandfather Rudd came from Devonshire, England and Grandmother Rudd was born in

Timperary, Ireland, but died when Mother Elizabeth Jane Rudd - an only child - was nine years old. The following children of Ralph and Elizabeth were all born in Honolulu:

- (111:11) Elizabeth May Brown; b. 23 June 1913.
- (112:11) Elsie Louise Brown; b. 24 December 1915.
- (113:11) Ralph Pierpont Brown, Jr.; b. 27 September 1920.
- (114:11) Grace Marguerite Brown; b. 11 February 1924.

80:10 HERRICK CROSBY BROWN (son of 50:9 Edward Herrick Brown and Elsie Louise Gilbert); b. Melrose, Mass., 21 February 1893; d. (living 1950 at 701 Spruce Street, Berkeley 7, Calif.); m. Seattle, Wash., 5 July 1918, DOROTHY WINIFRED NICOLLS (dau. of William Ray Nicolls and Cora May Van Patten); b. Amboy, Lee County, Ill., 11 September 1897; d. (living 1950 at Berkeley, Calif.). (See new address page 76)

Herrick attended grade schools at Wellesley and Andover, Mass., and the William Bye School, Oak Park, Ill., then the last five years at Purissima District School, Mountain View, Calif., graduating in 1907; McKinley High School, Honolulu, 1907-1910; Punahou Preparatory School, Honolulu, graduating in 1911; Yale University, receiving his B.A. degree in geology in 1916. There he was a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity and ran on the track and cross-country teams.

He worked on a farm as a boy in California, picking prunes and apricots and tending cows; owned and operated a two cow dairy, delivering bottled milk and clerked in a book store during high school in Honolulu; went to Yale on a scholarship from Yale Alumni Ass'n. of Hawaii, and worked his way through. Waited on table, clerked in a book store, shovelled snow and, during the summers, worked on dairy and tobacco farms at Sherman, Conn., and Port Byron, N. Y.

He returned to Honolulu November 1916 and connected with the Hawaiian Trust Company, who were among other things General Agents for the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Except for two years out during the war, he continued there, resigning as Manager Insurance Department on July 15, 1923, to join the Los Angeles Agency of the Prudential as a soliciting agent. Made Assistant Manager in November 1924. On January 1, 1928, promoted to Manager and sent to Oakland to open a new office to handle northeastern California and western Nevada, where he has since remained. Offices located at 1208 Latham Square Building, Oakland 12, Calif. Home Office, Newark, N. J.; Western Home Office, Los Angeles, Calif.

Military service: Private Battery C, 10th Field Artillery (Connecticut National Guard), mustered into federal service for four months during Mexican trouble in 1916, stationed at Tobyhanna (Pa.) Camp. Corporal Machine Gun Company, Hawaiian National Guard, 1916-1917; World War I, commissioned 2nd Lieut. of Infantry June 4, 1917, assigned to First U.S. Infantry, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Regiment transferred to Camp Lewis, Wash., June 1918; assigned to Co. K, 75th Infantry, 13th Division; promoted First Lieut., August 1918. Discharged March 15, 1919.

Completed La Salle Extension University correspondence course in Business Administration in 1922. Completed examinations of American College of Life Underwriters in 1934, receiving the designation and key C. L. U. (Chartered Life Underwriter). Secretary Oakland University Club, 1930-1932; President of Oakland-East Bay General Agents and Managers Ass'n., 1934; of Oakland-East Bay Life Underwriters Ass'n., 1941-1942; of California State Ass'n. of Life Underwriters, 1944-1945; member Board of Control, Northbrae Community Church, Berkeley, 1946-1948; member Athenian-Nile Club, Metropolitan Speakers Club, Oakland Chamber of Commerce and California Historical Society. Masonic affiliations; Lodge le Progres de l'Oceanie #371, F. & A.M., Honolulu, 1923-1924; West Lake Lodge #392, Los Angeles, 1924-1943; Sequoia Lodge #349, Oakland, 1943 to date (Chaplain 1948); Oakland Scottish Rite Bodies, 1929 to date; Ahmes Temple (Shrine) A. A. O. N. M. S., Oakland, 1929 to date.

During second World War, member Instructors Staff, Oakland Civilian Defense Council and member War Savings Staff, U.S. Treasury Dept., Chairman Payroll Deduction Division. Member Gallon Club for nine pints of blood donated to Red Cross Blood Bank. Hobbies; forestry (coniferous trees), the high mountains, geology, genealogy and gardening. Currently working with University of California Geology Dept., in investigation, research and field work on unsolved origin of mounds and stone circles scattered throughout California and other western states. The family are Congregationalists and Republicans.

On the Nicolls side, tradition has it that Dorothy's great-grandparents came over from England and Scotland in their early years. One of their sons was:

- (8) Rev. George Wesley Nicolls (b. 1821); m. Charlotte Rebecca, dau. of Joseph and Esther (Peck) Lyon. George was a missionary preacher to the southerners of Tennessee and Ken-

tucky.

- (9) William Ray Nicolls (1857-1947), of Beaver Dam, Wisc.; m. Cora May (1866-1945), dau. of Cornelius Frederick and Mary Jane (Young) Van Patten.

The Lyon branch comes down through:

- (2) Thomas Lyon (1621-1690), of Greenwich, Conn.; m. (1) Martha Johanna (1630-cal653), dau. of Henry and Elizabeth (Fones) Winthrop and granddaughter of John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Colony in 1629 and subsequent years; m. (2) Mary, dau. of Simom Hoyt, of Stamford, Conn. Thomas was born in England, emigrated first to the Massachusetts Colony and thence about 1648 to Fairfield, Conn. Later he removed to and settled in Greenwich.
- (3) John Lyon (cal655-1736), son of Thomas and Mary Hoyt; b. probably Fairfield, Conn., and d. at Greenwich. Wife's name not known.
- (4) Thomas Lyon (antel689-1732/33), of Byram, Greenwich, Conn., m. Rebecca, dau. of Thomas and Rebecca Hobby.
- (5) Cabel Lyon (1728-1809), of Greenwich; m. Eunice (1720-1803), dau. of Elnathan Mead, of Greenwich, Conn.
- (6) Daniel Lyon (1745-1824), of Greenwich; m. (1) Elizabeth (1747-1777), dau. of Benjamin Green.
- (7) Joseph Lyon (1773-1856), of Greenwich, Conn., and Genoa, N.Y.; m. Esther (1781-1832), dau. of David and Amy (Rundell) Peck, of Greenwich.
- (8) Charlotte Rebecca Lyon; m. Rev. George Wesley Nicolls. Charlotte was educated at Oberlin, Ohio.

The Peck line descends through:

- (1) William Peck (1601-1694); m. Elizabeth (d. 1683). William was b. in London, Eng. He came to America in the ship "Hector" in 1637, probably in the company of Governor Eaton and Rev. John Davenport. He was one of the founders of the New Haven Colony and a signer of its constitution in 1639. He was a merchant and was trustee, treasurer and the general business agent of the Colony Collegiate School (still operating in New Haven as the Hopkins Grammar School - a secondary school for preparation for Yale University). A deacon in the New Haven Church from 1659 until his death.
- (2) Jeremiah Peck (1623-1699), of New Haven and Waterbury, Conn.; m. Johanna (d. 1711), dau. of Robert Kitchell, of Guilford, Conn. Jeremiah was b. in London and emigrated with his father to America in 1637. Educated at Harvard College, he taught and preached at Guilford, Conn., until called to take charge of the Collegiate School in New Haven in 1659, the same school his father had served since its founding.
- (3) Samuel Peck (1659-1746), of Greenwich, Conn.; m. Ruth (d. 1745), dau. of Peter (son of Jeffrey) Ferris, of Stamford, Conn. Samuel was a man of great wealth and held many civic offices including that of Justice of the Peace for some 50 years.
- (4) Theophilis Peck (1702-1783), of Greenwich; m. Elizabeth (1702-1783), dau. of Benjamin Mead, of Greenwich.
- (5) Theophilis Peck (1730-1812), of Greenwich; m. Rebecca Knapp.
- (6) Rev. David Peck (1754-1835), of Greenwich; m. Amy Rundell (d. 1773). David was a farmer and a Baptist minister.
- (7) Esther Peck (1781-1832), of Greenwich, Conn., and Genoa, N.Y.; m. Joseph Lyon (1773-1856).
- (8) Charlotte Rebecca Lyon; m. Rev. George Wesley Nicolls.

On her mother's side, Dorothy is descended from Holland Dutch ancestry who were among the first settlers and pioneers of Schenectady, New York. The line follows:

- (3) Frederick Van Petten, of Petten, Holland.
- (4) Claas Frederickse Van Petten; b. Petten, Holland, 30 May 1641; d. Albany, N.Y., 3 October 1728; m. Aeffie (1649-1728), dau. of Arent Andries and Catelyntje (De Vos) Bradt, of Albany, N.Y. Claas, or Nicolaas, emigrated to America as a young man. The first reference to him in Schenectady is in 1664, when he bought property there. He accumulated other farm property at Schenectady and at Papsknee, nearby, owned a sloop for the transportation of grain on the Mohawk River, was variously a juror, roadmaster, fence inspector and in 1690, was appointed Justice of the Peace. From the references in the documentary history of Schenectady, he seems to have been a leading citizen in the early development of that community.
- (5) Nicolaas Van Petten (b. 1690); m. Rebecca (b. 1692), dau. of Symon Symonse, Jr., and Geertruy (Rinckhout) Groot, all of Schenectady, N.Y.
- (6) Simon Van Petten (b. 1722); m. Jannetje (b. 1729), dau. of Capt. Hendrick and Marytje (Wemp) Vrooman, all of Schenectady, N. Y.
- (7) Frederick Simon Van Petten (1760-1850); m. (1) Alida (1765-1793), dau. of John and Elizabeth (Toll) Fairly; m. (2) Sally, or Sarah (1783-cal850), dau. of Nathan and Esther (Childs) Bartlett, of Royalston, Mass. Frederick Simon was of Glenville, N.Y., formerly a part of Schenectady that had been broken off as a separate township. He was a Revolu-

- tionary War Veteran and father of 15 children - 5 by first wife and 10 by second.
- (8) Cornelius Frederick Van Patten (1826-1904); m. Mary Jane (1839-1923), dau. of Frank and Margaret (Dickerson) Young, of Glenville, N.Y. Here the last name first becomes Anglicized to Van Patten. Cornelius and Mary migrated just after their marriage to the open frontiers of Lee County, Illinois, taking up a homestead on what is now Steward, Ill.
 - (9) Cora May Van Patten (1866-1945); m. William Ray (1857-1947), son of Rev. George Wesley and Charlotte Rebecca (Lyon) Nicolls. They were of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, but lived their retirement years at Puunene, Maui, Hawaii.

The Bartlett line comes down through:

- (3) Joseph Bartlett (cal630-1702); m. Mary Waite (d. 1721), possibly the Mary Waite b. 1645/6 dau. of Richard and Elizabeth Waite, of Boston, Mass. Joseph was an early settler of Newton, Mass., and is mentioned many times in the records.
- (4) John Bartlett (post1676-1721); m. Patience (post1676-1721), dau. of Nicholas and Patience (Redland) Cady, of Watertown, Mass. John and family were of Newton, Mass.
- (5) Nathaniel Bartlett (1712/13-post 1790); m. Sarah Thompson (d. 1749). Nathaniel migrated to Brookfield, Mass., and there married and raised his family.
- (6) Nathan Bartlett (1744-1821); m. Esther Childs (d. 1809). Born in Brookfield, Nathan migrated to Royalston, Mass., sometime between 1786 and 1793.
- (7) Sally Bartlett (1783-cal850); m. Frederick Simon (1760-cal850), son of Simon and Jannetje (Vrooman) Van Petten. Sally, born in Brookfield, Mass., was married and resided in Schenectady and Glenville, N. Y.
- (8) Cornelius Frederick Van Patten; m. Mary Jane Young.

Children of Herrick and Dorothy:

- (115:11) Marion Louise Brown; b. Oakland, Calif., 10 February 1931. A junior at University of California, Berkeley, Calif., in 1950, majoring in languages.

81:10 GILBERT HALE BROWN (son of 50:9 Edward Herrick Brown and Elsie Louise Gilbert); b. Melrose, Mass., 18 April 1894; d. (living 1950 at Kahaluu, Oahu, Hawaii); m. Berkeley, Calif., 21 February 1921, LUCILLE GARLAND BERRY (dau. of Braxton Garland and Elva Wheeler); b. Omaha, Nebraska, 13 November 1899; d. Honolulu, Hawaii, 18 December 1945, ae 46.

Gilbert attended William Bye School in Oak Park, Ill., Purissima District School, Mountain View, Calif., and Punahou School in Honolulu, also Maui High School. He well remembers the San Francisco earthquake and fire, for it happened on his 12th birthday, April 18, 1906, while the family was living on the farm in the foothills behind Stanford University, only a few miles from San Francisco. We all got a vacation from school on that day. In 1916 Gilbert took a position with the Pahang Rubber Company at Pahang, Federated Malay States, later changing to Endow Development Company, another rubber plantation at Penyabong, Jahore, on the Malay Peninsula. In 1918 he returned to Hawaii to enlist in the Army and served as a Private 1/c in the Medical Corps, Hawaiian Division. On his discharge in 1919, he attended Stanford University, then University of California, then transferred to the San Francisco Institute of Accountancy, where he graduated in 1923.

After a few months of accountancy work in Stockton, Calif., he returned with his family to Honolulu and joined forces with the Mutual Telephone Company, rising to the office of Assistant Secretary. In June 1929, he resigned that position and transferred to the von Hamm-Young, Co., Ltd., Bishop and King Streets, where he has since remained and has for some time past been Comptroller, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. He is a member of the Mid-Pacific Country Club and of the Commercial Club of Honolulu.

Lucille was a graduate of Stockton (Calif.) High School and of California College of Arts and Crafts in Oakland. She adopted the name of her stepfather, Berry. Her grandfather Garland married Lucy Braxton and was a methodist bishop of Virginia. The family ancestry goes back to the early settlement of Virginia and is included in the F. F. V. First Families of Virginia. Gilbert and Lucille are Congregationalists and Republicans and members of Central Union Church, in Honolulu. Their children are:

- (116:11) Gilbert Hale Brown, Jr.; b. Berkeley, Calif., 21 December 1921.
- (117:11) Elva Louise Brown; b. Stockton, Calif., 8 February 1923.

82:10 GORDON DENNY BROWN (son of 50:9 Edward Herrick Brown and Elsie Louise Gilbert); b. Melrose, Mass., 6 April 1896; d. (living 1950 at 4308 Sierra Drive, Honolulu 17, Hawaii); m. (1) Honolulu, Hawaii, 20 August 1927, ELEANOR BELL (dau. of Briody Bell); b. Vallejo, Calif., 20 February 1904; d. Honolulu, 4 January 1928, ae 23; m. (2) Honolulu, 14 December 1929, ELEANOR MARY ELIZABETH SANDERSON (dau. of Aaron MacKeever Sanderson and Elizabeth Baker); b. Hillsvew, Manitoba, Canada, 20 July 1902; d. (living 1950, Honolulu, Hawaii).

Gordon attended Purissima District School, Mountain View, Calif., and Punahou School (Oahu College) in Honolulu, graduating from the latter in 1915. From 1911 to 1915, he was a member of the Punahou football, track, baseball and soccer teams and was Captain of the track team for the years 1914 and 1915. He then entered Yale University, but his course was interrupted by military service during World War I and he graduated with the class of 1921 S (Sheffield Scientific School), receiving his Ph.B. degree in Mechanical Engineering. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and was a regular member of the track team, making his Y in both high jump and pole vault in 1920 and again in 1921. He was co-intercollegiate pole vault champion in 1921, tying (with two others) in the IChA track meet at Philadelphia. He was admitted to the honorary athletic fraternity Sigma Delta Psi. He has been pole vault coach for the Punahou School track team in Honolulu since 1922.

During the war he was attached to Headquarters Co., 12th Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Depot, Camp Jackson, S. C. Private, Sept. 10, 1918; Corporal, Oct. 23rd; Sergeant, Dec. 25th; discharged February 19, 1919. He was a member of the Yale ROTC unit during 1917 and 1918.

After graduation, Gordon worked a short while with Scoville Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., then returned to Honolulu and worked a year with Hawaiian Pineapple Co. He left them to go into road construction and for the next eight years was Superintendent of Road Construction for Hawaiian Construction Co. (1922-1928), and similarly for National Construction Co. (1928-1930). On December 19, 1930, he became an engineer for the City & County of Honolulu, where he still remains and is Superintendent of Maintenance for the Board of Water Supply, having charge of reservoirs for the Water Department.

Eleanor (Sandy) attended Sovereign Union High School in Hillsvew, Manitoba, then St. Paul's Hospital School of Nursing at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, graduating with the degree of Registered Nurse (R.N.). She has had an active nursing career for 25 years, the past seventeen of which have been as nurse and receptionist for The Clinic, 881 S. Hotel Street, at Thomas Square, Honolulu. Both Gordon and Sandy are Republicans. Gordon is a Congregationalist and Sandy a Presbyterian. There are no children.

83:10 DONALD STONE BROWN (son of 50:9 Edward Herrick Brown and Elsie Louise Gilbert); b. Oak Park, Ill., 28 August 1897; d. New York City, 5 June 1924, ae 26; unmarried.

Donald received his early education at Purissima District School, Mountain View, Calif., and at Kaahumanu School in Honolulu. He attended Punahou Preparatory School in Honolulu (1909-1912) and Punahou Academy (1912-1914) and (1915-1917), with one year in between at Maui High School (1914-1915). He left school to enter the Army during World War I, enlisting the latter part of 1917 in the Signal Corps. He was attached to Co. "E" and was continuously stationed in the Hawaiian Islands until his discharge early in 1919. In the same Company was his boyhood chum, Thomas (Tommy) Singlehurst, now Vice President and Treasurer of Bishop Trust Company in Honolulu. The two were constant pals until the time of Donald's death.

In 1920, Donald and Tommy left for the mainland and worked for three months in the mountains back of Chico, Calif., for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., under another boyhood chum, Ralph Girdler. They then journeyed to New York City, where they secured work with the American Exchange National Bank (now merged with Irving Trust Company). Tommy left the bank in the summer of 1922 to return to Hawaii. Donald resigned early in 1923 and returned, taking a position with Bishop National Bank in Honolulu. But the East still lured him and in a few months he returned to New York City and took a position with the Seaboard National Bank, where he was working at the time of his death.

Donald was a handsome young man of many good intellectual and social qualities, who had many close friends. His fine tenor voice was an attraction at any social gathering, as it was at the Maui High School Dramatic Club's presentation of "The Mikado." He was stricken with an abscess at the base of the brain and died within a few days. Had he lived, he would most certainly have gone far in any field of business endeavor. He was unmarried and was a Congregationalist and a Republican.

84:10 ANITA BELLE BROWN (adopted dau. of 51:9 Henry Champion Brown and Edith Amelia Healy); b. Honolulu, Hawaii, 30 May 1909; d. (living 1950 at R.R. 2, Box 482, Country Club Road, South Bend, Ind.); m. Chesterfield, Va., 16 December 1930, CHARLES ROWLAND WEAVER (son of Charles Forney Weaver and Agnes Wakeley); b. Gadsden, Alabama, 17 July 1908; d. (living 1950 in South Bend, Indiana).

Anita attended grade and high school at Washington, D.C., then George Washington University (Washington, D.C.), receiving her B.A. degree in English in 1930. She is a Presbyterian and a Democrat. Charles, or Chuck, as he is called, also attended George Washington University, receiving his B.A. degree in Economics in 1936. He is a Presbyterian and Independent in politics. From 1936-1941 he was Manager of the Export Department of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. He was Director of Foreign Trade Relations for General Motors Overseas Operations (1942-1944) and Associate Editor of Whaley-Eaton Service (1944-1945), a weekly news letter for business men. Since 1945, he has been Assistant to the President of Studebaker Export Corporation with offices and automobile factory at South Bend, Indiana. In 1949, he was named Executive Assistant to the Chairman of the Committee for the International Trade Org. in Washington, D.C., and has been temporarily loaned to the Committee by the Studebaker Corporation for this work, which is the sponsorship of the Havana Charter and public education in its behalf. Since their marriage, Anita and Charles have resided variously in Washington, D.C., Bethesda, Md., and South Bend, Indiana. Their children are:

- (118:11) Charles Frear Weaver; b. Washington, D.C., 23 February 1932. Graduated John Adams High School (South Bend) in 1950 and will enter College of Liberal Arts, University of Notre Dame (South Bend) in the fall of 1950. Plays first French horn with the South Bend Senior and Junior Symphony Orchestras and Elkart and Michigan City Symphony Orchestras.
- (119:11) Henry Rowland Weaver; b. Washington, D.C., 14 May 1933. Henry (Alex) is attending John Adams High School at South Bend. He is a member of the Grand Council of the Order of De Molay, South Bend Chapter #787.
- (120:11) Margo Ann Weaver; b. Bethesda, Md., 17 November 1940.

85:10 KATHARINE HERRICK HOWELL (dau. of 53:9 Mabel Herrick and William Edward Howell); b. Newark, N.J., 15 March 1897; d. (living 1950 at Minty Farm, Litchfield, Conn.); m. (1) Newark, N.J., 26 April 1920, ALLEN BENEDICT UNDERHILL (son of George Allen Underhill and Helen Benedict Peters); b. East Orange, N.J., 29 January 1896; d. Summit, N.J., 10 April 1944, ae 48; m. (2) New York City, 9 February 1946, as his second marriage, ALEXIS DOSTER (son of William Emile Doster and Ruth Porter); b. Bethlehem, Pa., 17 July 1890; d. (living 1950 at Minty Farm, Litchfield, Connecticut).

Katharine (Kay) received her early education in the schools of Newark, then attended Centenary Collegiate Institute of Hackettstown, N.J., graduating in 1916. She is a member of the Junior Service League of Summit, N.J., and also of the Red Cross Motor Corps of Litchfield, Conn. She is a Republican and a member of St. Michaels Episcopal Church at Litchfield, though she was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Allen was graduated from East Orange (N.J.) High School and then attended University of Pennsylvania in 1916 and 1917, majoring in architecture. His studies were interrupted by World War I, however, and he enlisted in the Navy and shortly was commissioned an Ensign and assigned as Executive Officer on a submarine chaser, based in Plymouth, England, from May 1918 to May 1919. He was a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. On his discharge from the Navy, Allen entered the employ of the J. E. Mergott Company, manufacturers of Newark, N.J. He continued with the firm in various capacities of increased responsibilities until 1938, when his father-in-law (53:9 William E. Howell) resigned to become Chairman of the Board and Allen was elected President, which position he successfully occupied up to the time of his death in 1944. During this time the family resided at 32 Lenox Road, Summit, N.J., where the children were raised. Allen was a Presbyterian and Republican, a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity and of Hope Lodge #124, F. & A. M., of East Orange. During World War II, he was active in Red Cross and Civilian Defense Work. He was also a member of the Down Town and Essex Clubs of Newark, the Canoe Brook Country Club of Summit and Treasurer of the Underhill Society of America.

Allen's ancestry on his father's side is traced back in the Underhill Genealogy to Robert de Underhill, of Bushbury, Staffordshire, England, born about 1260. Ten generations in early England are covered. We will omit them and continue with:

- (1) John and Honora, or Leonora (Pawley) Underhill.

- (2) John Underhill; b. England 1597; d. Killingworth, Oyster Bay, Long Island, 21 September 1672; m. (1) at The Hague, Holland, 12 December 1628, H  ylken (Helena), dau. of William (son of John) and Govertge (Emonts) de Hooch, of Gorinchem, Holland. She d. Southold, Long Island in 1658 and he shortly m. (2) Elizabeth (1633-1674/75), dau. of Lieut. Robert and Elizabeth (Townes-Winthrop) Feake, of Watertown, Mass. John Underhill came to Boston with Gov. Winthrop about 1630, as captain of the military forces. He was Deputy to the General Court in 1634 and a Selectman, also an officer in the Pequot War. He became governor of Piscataqua Plantation and there made utterances which gave offense to the Mass. Bay authorities, for which he was summoned to Boston and tried for heresy. He apologized to the Church and was restored to membership, but shortly departed for New Hampshire and was successively governor of Exeter and of Dover in that colony. He soon left New Hampshire and settled in the Dutch jurisdiction of New Amsterdam on Long Island; led the Dutch troops against the Simaroy Indians in 1644; was a member of the Council of New Netherland.
- (3) Nathan Underhill (1633-1710), of Westchester, N.Y.; m. Mary, dau. of John and Mary (Jackson) Ferris.
- (4) William Underhill (1707-1777), of Westchester, N.Y. and Dorset, Vermont; m. Mary Bayley (d. 1791).
- (5) William Underhill (1741-1813), of Dorset, Vt.; m. Abigail Wallace (1740-1831).
- (6) Abraham Underhill (1770-1842), of Salem, N.Y. and Troy, N.Y.; m. Mary A. (1787-1863), dau. of Aaron and Hannah (Wilks) Raymond.
- (7) George Raymond Underhill (1809-1884), of Locust Valley, N.Y. and Cedar Swamp, Long Island, N.Y.; m. Ann Elizabeth (1810-1896), dau. of Robert F. and Mary (Townsend) Underhill.
- (8) Robert Townsend Underhill (1834-1901), of East Orange, N.J.; m. at Alton, Ill., Rolena (1840-1919), dau. of George Townsend and Hannah (Wallace) Allen.
- (9) George Allen Underhill (1867-1924), of East Orange, N.J.; m. Helen Benedict (1868-1919), dau. of Godfrey J. H. and Mary Esther (Benedict) Peters.
- (10) Allen Benedict Underhill; m. Katharine Herrick Howell.

On his mother's side, Allen's ancestry goes back to Switzerland, where Godfrey J. H. Peters was born. He located in Portchester, N.Y., as a young man, where he attended the Congregational Church, presided over by the Reverend Henry M. Benedict, became acquainted with and married the pastor's daughter, Mary Esther Benedict.

Alexis (Leck) Doster attended Moravian Preparatory School, Bethlehem, Pa. (1897-1907); Moravian College (1908), then Pennsylvania State College (1909-1910), where he was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity. During World War I, he was a pilot and First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Air Service, which included foreign service in France from September 1917 to March 1919. He was also on detached service with several squadrons of the British Royal Air Force and the Australian Flying Corps, for which he received a citation. He retired in 1946 after 25 years as Vice President, Secretary and a Director of Torrington (Conn.) Manufacturing Company, during which time he served as officer and director of numerous state and national trade associations. In 1949, he received an appointment as head of the Industrial Section of E. C. A. in Rome, but declined. He is an Episcopalian and a Republican and is at present Honorable Secretary Litchfield Hounds, President Litchfield Horse Show Association and a Governor and Past President of the Litchfield Country Club. Kay and Leck are currently (1949-1950) spending a years vacation in the Virgin Islands.

Leck's first marriage was at Litchfield on July 7, 1917, to Cecil Cunningham (dau. of Seymour Cunningham and Stephanie Whitney); b. Washington, D.C., 9 March 1893; d. Litchfield, Conn. 5 January 1945. The following children were born of this marriage: (i) Alexis Doster, Jr., b. 30 April 1918, who was killed in action during World War II; (ii) David Cunningham Doster, b. 30 September 1921; (iii) Stephanie Whitney Doster, b. 27 June 1928; (iv) Alexis Doster III, b. 6 March 1942.

The children of Katharine and Allen Benedict Underhill are:

- (121:11) Ann Howell Underhill; b. East Orange, N.J., 23 June 1922.
- (122:11) Janet Benedict Underhill; b. Summit, N.J., 11 December 1923.

86:10 MABEL LOUISE HOWELL (dau. of 53:9 Mabel Herrick and William Edward Howell); b. Newark, N.J., 18 November 1898; d. (living 1950 at 68 Mountain House Road, South Orange, N.J.); m. Tennent, N.J., 16 August 1930, as his second marriage, ALLEN ROBERT HALLOCK (son of Rev. Robert Crawford Hallock and Martha Wells); b. Tennent, N.J., 9 November 1886; d. (living 1950 at South Orange, N.J.).

Mabel graduated from Centenary Junior College, Hackettstown, N.J., in 1917 and attended New York School of Applied Design in 1918 and 1919, where she won a scholarship. She also graduated from Fawcett Drawing School and became a member of the Art Students League, N.Y. In 1927 she spent a year in art study at Delaclone Academy, Paris, France. She specializes in portrait-painting. The Fawcett Drawing School is in Newark, N.J.

Allen received his B.A. in history and languages at Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., in 1906 and an M.A. from Columbia University in 1924. He entered Hamilton at the age of 15, graduating at age 19½. He has spent forty years teaching - principally Spanish and French - in the high schools of New Jersey and for some years past has been associated with Westside High School, Newark, N.J. He is a member of Emerson Literary Society of Hamilton College and of Hudson River Lodge #607, F. & A. M., Newburgh, N.Y. Allen was first married to Juliet Bourne, of Buffalo, N.Y., and has by her a daughter, Margaret Edith Hallock.

He is descended in the tenth generation from Peter Hallock, who in 1640 settled on Long Island near Port Jefferson, at a place called "Hallock's Landing." Howell's History of Southampton mentions that Peter later settled at Southold, Long Island, but went to England and there married a widow Howell, returning shortly to the Colony with his new bride and her son Richard Howell, then a lad, from which son some of the present Howell families of Long Island are descended. Both Mabel and Allen are Presbyterians and Republicans. Their child is:

(123:11) Allen Robert Hallock, Jr.; b. East Orange, N.J., 2 July 1933.

87:10 JULIA HOWELL (dau. of 53:9 Mabel Herrick and William Edward Howell); b. Newark, N.J., 1 April 1900; d. (living 1950 at Litchfield, Conn.); m. Newark, N.J., 6 February 1923, CURTIS ROSE HATHEWAY (son of Curtis Rose Hatheway and Elizabeth Pearsall); b. Brooklyn, N.Y., 12 February 1898; d. (living 1950 at Litchfield, Conn.).

Julia graduated cum laude at Smith College in 1921, receiving her B.A. degree in history and government. Curtis received his B. A. degree from Amherst College in 1921 and was a member of Chi Phi fraternity. He was a First Lieut. of Field Artillery in World War I and has owned a farm and been engaged in the investment business. Both Julia and Curtis are Republicans and Congregationalists. Julia (Julie) returned in March 1950 from a visit of several months in the Hawaiian Islands with her son, Bill, who is teaching at the University of Hawaii. It was the writer's privilege to show her around San Francisco and the Bay area during her stopover here. The children of Julie and Curtis are:

(124:11) William Howell Hatheway; b. Hartford, Conn., 28 November 1923.

(125:11) Curtis Rose Hatheway, Jr.; b. Torrington, Conn., 12 July 1925.

(126:11) Julie Ann Hatheway; b. Torrington, Conn., 13 July 1932.

88:10 EARLE PIERREPONT HERRICK (son of 54:9 Pierrepont Foster Herrick and Wilhelmina Henrietta Helena Ness); b. Chicago, Ill., 3 April 1903; d. (living 1950 at 227 S. Sunnybank Road, St. Joseph, Mich.); m. Wanatah, Ind., 20 May 1933, EDNA ALVINA WERNER (dau. of Ewald Frederick Werner and Amelia Rose Krause); b. Lacrosse, Ind., 17 January 1908; d. (living 1950 at St. Joseph, Michigan).

Earl graduated from Proviso Township High School, Maywood, Ill., in 1921. For some years, he was a machinery salesman for J.D. Wallace & Co., of Chicago, Ill., later taking up life underwriting as his father and grandfather had done before him. Since 1937 he has represented Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, Wisc., in the Sales Department of the Tractor Division. His position is Agricultural Block Manager for Southwestern Michigan, with offices in St. Joseph, Mich. He and Edna are Republicans and Presbyterians, though currently members of the First Congregational Church of St. Joseph, there being no Presbyterian church there. He is a member of North Judson Lodge #438, F. & A. M., of North Judson, Indiana. Hobbies, Lake Michigan deep sea sailing and fishing.

Edna attended grade and high school in Lacrosse, Ind., graduating in 1925. Prior to her marriage, she was Assistant Postmistress at Lacrosse, Ind., for four years. During her early life she was active in Church and Sunday School work. She and a few others started the Sunday School of the St. Josephs Lutheran Church at Lacrosse. She also performed secretarial work for her father, who for eight years held the office of Township Trustee in Laporte County, Indiana. She has held several church and club offices and is a member of the Women's Fellowship Board of the First Congregational Church in St. Joseph. Their children are:

- (127:11) Julia Rose Herrick; b. East Chicago, Indiana, 14 May 1934.
 (128:11) Sandra Sue Herrick; b. Benton Harbor, Michigan, 6 January 1945.

91:10 EDWARD LINUS HERRICK (son of 60:9 James Pierpont Herrick and Minnie Treat Hungerford); b. Milford, Conn., 13 November 1904; d. (living 1950 at Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N.J.); unmarried.

Edward graduated from Pawling School, Pawling, N.Y., in 1924 and received his B.A. degree in languages from Brown University in 1929. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and was president of Brown University Dramatic Society 1928-1929. He took postgraduate work at Middlebury College in the summer of 1931; at Columbia University, summer of 1932 and at Tours, France in 1935. He took summer courses in Paris, France, at the Institut de Phonétique de l'Université de Paris and at the Alliance Française in 1936. Since his graduation from Brown, Edward has taught French and Spanish, first at Pawling School in New York and, since 1935, at Lawrenceville School in New Jersey, except for an intermission during World War II. He entered the Naval Intelligence in June 1942, saw service in England, Scotland and Germany and was discharged as Lieut. Commander in January 1945. He is an Episcopalian and a Republican. Unmarried.

92:10 WILLIAM WORTHINGTON HERRICK, JR. (son of 61:9 William Worthington Herrick and Emily Elizabeth Schwab); b. New York City, 22 November 1911; d. (living 1950 at Sharon, Conn.); m. (1) New York City, 10 June 1935, RUTH TALCOTT KENYON (dau. of Dr. James Henry Kenyon and Josephine Hemenway); b. New York City, 6 June 1911; d. (living 1950 at Denver, Colorado); divorced; m. (2) Wayzata, Minn., 8 April 1943, MARY KATHERINE HAMMEREL (dau. of William Hammerel and Lucille Coates); b. Minneapolis, Minn., 15 October 1916; d. (living 1950 at Sharon, Ct.)

Bill attended Allen Stevenson School in New York City, then St. Marks Preparatory School, graduating from the latter in 1929. He then entered Yale University, taking a pre-medical course and graduating in 1933 with the degree of B.A. During the next school year he attended Columbia University Medical School, but decided he preferred business to medicine, hence transferred to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration for the year 1934-1935. During the next five years, he was employed by the Commercial Solvents Corporation at Terre Haute, Ind., but left that business to go into transportation, taking a position in the traffic department of the New York Central Railroad, with offices in Weehawken, N.J. Two years later saw the beginning of World War II and he entered the U. S. Army as a Captain in the Transportation Corps, serving in North Africa and Italy 1943-1945. On his discharge from the Army, Bill entered the transportation business for himself and now owns and operates a transportation service in Lakeville, Conn., including a bus line from Poughkeepsie, N.Y. to Hartford, Conn. He is president of Lakeland Transportation Company and also of Lakeland Motors, both of Lakeville, Conn. He is an Episcopalian and a Republican.

Children by first wife, Ruth Talcott Kenyon:

- (129:11) Josephine Kenyon Herrick; b. New York City, 1 October 1936.
 (130:11) Elizabeth Talcott Herrick; b. New York City, 12 June 1938.

Children by second wife, Mary Katherine Hammerel:

- (131:11) Caroline Coates Herrick; b. Minneapolis, Minn., 18 October 1946.
 (132:11) Suzanne Wheeler Herrick; b. Sharon, Conn., 17 December 1948.

94:10 EUNICE WHEELER HERRICK (dau. of 61:9 William Worthington Herrick and Emily Elizabeth Schwab); b. New York City, 15 November 1916; d. (living 1950 at 70 Brookside Road, New Britain, Conn.); m. Sharon, Conn., 4 September 1939, THOMAS RUTHERFORD TROWBRIDGE, JR. (son of Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge and Christine Rau); b. Milwaukee, Wisc., 20 February 1908; d. (living 1950 at New Britain, Conn.).

Eunice attended Brearly School and Miss Chapin's School, both of New York City, graduating from the latter in 1935, following which she spent three years at Bennington (Vt.) College, majoring in music. While at Chapin, she became interested in the art of hand illuminating manuscripts and has continued this work up to the present time. Her genealogical graphs as well as birth certificates, wedding certificates and resolutions, executed in a variety of colors, raised gold, etc., are much in demand in the East. She has also gained a reputation as a pianist, and particularly in two piano work and concerts. Recently she has become interested in portrait painting in oils and has a number of fine portraits to her credit.

Eunice is Chairman of the New Britain branch of the Planned Parenthood Association and a

former member of the Junior League. And with all these accomplishments she has had the time to have and properly care for four children of her own. She is an Episcopalian and a Republican.

Thomas, or Tom as he is known, though born and reared in Milwaukee, comes from an old and long established family of New Haven, Conn., which for some 100 years or more operated the shipping firm of H. Trowbridge & Sons. Tom graduated from West Division High School in Milwaukee in 1926, where he was president of his Junior and Senior classes and a member of Sock and Buskin, the dramatic society. He spent one year at the University of Chicago, then entered Yale University in New Haven, receiving his Ph. B. degree in English in 1931. At the University of Chicago, he was a member of Block Friars, the dramatic society and at Yale was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

His first job was in the Sales Department of the Borden Milk Company in New York City. Later he did promotion work for the Chemical Foundation of New York until he became private secretary to the Assistant General Manager of the General Chemical Company. In 1941 he went to work for the New Britain Machine Company, assisting in the plant facilities for Poland's war with Germany. He continued here during the War as assistant to the manager of the Sales Service Department, purchasing equipment and handling government loans. With the conclusion of the War, he left this position in 1946 and accepted a contract with Shepard & Company, General Agents at Hartford, Conn., for the Aetna Life Insurance Company and has since that time been the Aetna's representative in New Britain, Conn. He is a Congregationalist and a Republican.

On his father's side Tom is descended from:

- (b). Thomas Trowbridge, who d. at Taunton, England on 20 February 1619/20.
- (a) John Trowbridge, a wealthy merchant and prominent citizen of Taunton, Somersetshire, Eng.; bapt. Taunton, 25 March 1570; d. Taunton, 5 July 1649; m. Agnes who was buried at Taunton on 6 June 1922.
- (1) Thomas Trowbridge (d. 1672/73); m. Exeter, Devonshire, Eng., 26 March 1627, Elizabeth (1602/03-cal641), dau. of John and Alice (Bevys) Marshall. Thomas and wife came to New England probably as early as 1636 and settled in Dorchester, Mass. They removed to New Haven, Conn., about 1638, where he was occupied with extensive trade between England and the West Indies, but returned to England about 1641 and there died and was buried at Taunton on 7 February 1672/73.
- (2) Thomas Trowbridge; bapt. Exeter, Devonshire, Eng., 11 December 1631; d. New Haven, Conn., 22 August 1702; m. Sarah (1611-1687), dau. of Henry and Sarah Rutherford, of New Haven.
- (3) Thomas Trowbridge (1663/64-1711), of New Haven, Conn.; m. Mary (1667-1742), dau. of John Winston, of New Haven.
- (4) Captain Daniel Trowbridge (1703-1752), of New Haven; m. Mehitabel (1711-1797), dau. of Francis and Hannah (Alling) Brown, of New Haven.
- (5) Rutherford Trowbridge (1744-1825), of New Haven; m. Dorcas (1746-1788), dau. of Captain Amos and Dorcas (Foote) Hitchcock, of Woodbridge, Conn.
- (6) Henry Trowbridge (1781-1849), of New Haven; m. Harriet (1789-1851), dau. of Ezekial and Mary (Hemingway) Hayes, of New Haven.
- (7) Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge (1810-1887), of New Haven; m. Caroline (1818-), dau. of Captain Simeon and Polly (Harrison) Hoadley, of New Haven.
- (8) Henry Trowbridge (1836-1900), of New Haven; m. Lucy Elizabeth (1836-1881), dau. of Joseph and Caroline (Mulford) Parker, of New Haven. Henry died at Williamstown, Mass.
- (9) Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge (1864-); m. Wheaton, Ill., 18 January 1905, Christine Rau (b. Formosa, Canada, 29 October 1872), dau. of Gottlieb and Marion (Wieggers) Rau. Thomas graduated from Yale in the class of 1884S, and was for many years in business in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Both Thomas and Christine are now retired and living in New York City. Christine's father, Gottlieb Rau, was a native of Berlin, Germany, but migrated with his family to Formosa, Saskatchewan, Canada.
- (10) Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, Jr.; m. Eunice Wheeler Herrick.

Children of Eunice and Tom:

- (133:11) Emily Ogden Trowbridge; b. New York City, 4 June 1940.
- (134:11) Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, Jr.; b. New York City, 21 March 1942.
- (135:11) William Worthington Herrick Trowbridge; b. Sharon, Conn., 12 August 1945.
- (136:11) David Pierrepont Trowbridge; b. New Britain, Conn., 23 September 1949.

95:10 EDWARD WORTHINGTON WARWICK (son of 65:9 Ethel Herrick and Edward Warwick)
b. Philadelphia, Pa., 9 December 1920; d. (living 1950 at 346 Pelham Road, Germantown, Philadelphia 19, Pa.); m. Bryn Mawr, Pa., 30 January 1943, VIRGINIA PENNYPACKER (dau. of Isaac Anderson Pennypacker and Louise Renham); b. Ardmore, Pa., 6 June 1920; d. (living 1950 at German-town, Pa.).

Edward attended William Penn Charter School, Germantown, Pa., for nine years, then entered South Kent School in Connecticut, graduating in 1939. He then attended the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art for three years, but his studies were interrupted by World War II. Because of nearsightedness, he was unable to enter military service but took up defense work with the Budd Company in Philadelphia, where he did confidential and secret designs for airplane machinery. He later transferred to Radio Corporation of America in their Camden, N.J. office and, since the conclusion of the War, has been art buyer for N. W. Ayer, advertising firm, of 6th & Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

For a hobby, both Edward and Virginia are skating enthusiasts and members of the Haverford (Pa.) Skating Club, a very prominent ice skating club, operating from November through the middle of April each year. Both are Episcopalians and Republicans.

Virginia graduated from Shipley School and from Bryn Mawr College, then attended the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art for three years. She is descended from several distinguished Colonial families. Her father, Isaac A. Pennypacker, is one of the most distinguished lawyers of Philadelphia. Grandfather Isaac Rusling Pennypacker (1852-1935) was a distinguished man of letters, a writer and publisher and a brother of the well known Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker (1843-1916), Governor of Pennsylvania from 1903-1907. On her mother's side, great-great-grandfather Nathaniel Ramsay was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. One of her great-grandfathers, Bishop White, was a noted man and the first Episcopal Bishop in Philadelphia. The children of Edward and Virginia, born in Germantown, Pa., are:

(137:11) Edward Ramsay Warwick; b. 19 May 1945.

(138:11) Pamela Worthington Warwick; b. 2 February 1948.

96:10 THOMAS GILBERT NICHOLS (son of 66:9 Pierrepoint Herrick Nichols and Gladys Harlow Winslow); b. Evansville, Ind., 28 February 1926; d. (living 1950 at 42 West 21st Street, Apt. 4, Indianapolis, Ind.); m. Indianapolis, 18 March 1950 MARJORIE LENORA METCALF (dau. of Norman Edward Metcalf and Elma Eugenie Sharper); b. Indianapolis, Ind., 8 December 1924; d. (living 1950 at Indianapolis, Ind.).

Thomas (Gilbert or Gib) graduated from Western Reserve Academy in 1943, then entered Swathmore College, where he attended during the years 1943-1945 and 1947-1949, taking electrical engineering and graduating in 1949 with the degree of B.S. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Tau (honorary engineering) fraternities. His college years were interrupted by World War II and he served in the U.S. Navy from July 1945 to July 1947. He spent one year at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Chicago, then was assigned to an LST (Landing Ship Tank) in the South Pacific and was a Radar Technician Second Class at the time of his discharge. After his graduation from Swathmore, he accepted a position as Electrical Engineer in July 1949 with Power Supply Company of Indiana, in Indianapolis. He is at present with the Communications Division of Public Service Company of Indiana, in Indianapolis. The family are Presbyterians and Republicans.

Marjorie graduated from Howe High School, Indianapolis, in 1943, then attended Indiana University, graduating in 1947 with an A.B. degree in English. She is a Phi Beta Kappa and a member of Delta Zeta social sorority. In 1947 and 1949, she won scholarships to the Indiana University Fiction Writers' Conference on the basis of short stories submitted. Since May 1949 she has been engaged as Editorial Assistant in the office of Insurance Research & Review Service, Inc., 123 West North Street, Indianapolis.

On her father's side, Marjorie is of Scotch-Irish descent. Her grandfather, Alberti Metcalf (whose line has been traced back to some lord of Scotland), married Lenora Fisher, of English descent. On her mother's side, Marjorie is of German descent. Great-great-grandfather Schaper emigrated to America and settled in Fredericksburg, Texas. Somewhere along the line the name was Americanized to Sharper. His wife's maiden name was Hohman. Marjorie's maternal grandfather was Alfred Sharper, who married Eugenie, dau. of Alexander T. Tschaegle (of Alsace-Lorraine descent) and Eugenie Rudler (Swiss descent). Alfred's middle name was William.

97:10 JOHN FREDERICK POWELL (son of 67:9 Dorothy Winslow Nichols and Frederick John Powell); b. New York City, 3 April 1924; d. (living 1950 at 1606 Elaine Street, Philadelphia 19, Pa.); m. Wyncote, Pa., 22 June 1946, BARBARA SUZANNE DEVERELL (dau. of Edwin Diller Deverell and Dorothy Bracher); b. Abington, Pa., 19 June 1924; d. (living 1950 at Philadelphia).

John attended Cheltenham High School at Elkins Park, Pa., graduating in 1942, then entered Lehigh University in the fall of 1942. But, like most youths of that period, his studies were interrupted by World War II and he was, from February 1943 to December 1945, in the U.S. Army Air Force as a Navigator, attached to the 4th Air Force. During this time he was stationed variously at Haverford College; Hondo, Texas; Boise, Idaho; Macon, Georgia; Montgomery, Alabama and Walla Walla, Washington. On his return from the war, he again enrolled at Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pa.) and completed his course (getting married in the meantime), receiving his B. S. degree in Chemical Engineering in June 1948. Upon graduation, he went to work for the Gulf Oil Corporation in their refinery at Girard Point, Philadelphia, where he still continues as a chemical engineer.

Barbara, equally interested in Chemistry, attended Beaver (Pa.) College, receiving her B. A. degree - magna cum laude - in Chemistry in 1946. She was a member of Lambda Delta Alpha, senior honorary fraternity (regional) and of Pi Delta Epsilon, honorary journalistic fraternity (national) and received the Malin Award in Chemistry, given to the senior with the highest average in chemistry during her four years at Beaver. Both John and Barbara are Republicans and Barbara is a Presbyterian. Their children are:

(139:11) Marcia Suzanne Powell; b. Bethlehem, Pa., 4 May 1948.

(140:11) Frederick Kent Powell; b. Abington, Pa., 21 December 1949.

98:10 MARGARET LLOYD POWELL (dau. of 67:9 Dorothy Winslow Nichols and Frederick John Powell); b. Englewood, N.J., 23 December 1928; d. (living 1950 at 316 Boyer Road, Cheltenham, Pa.).

Margaret, or Peg as she is called, graduated from Cheltenham High School, Elkins Park, Pa., in 1946, then attended Centenary Junior College, Hackettstown, N.J., graduating in 1948. She is at present (1950) attending Washington College, Chestertown, Md., majoring in Sociology. She is a member of Alpha Omicron Pi sorority and a Methodist.

99:10 ARTHUR EUGENE HERRICK (son of 70:9 Arthur Walter Herrick and Cleopatra Yearsley); b. Hackensack, N.J., 10 May 1916; d. (living 1950 at Chester Gardens, Chester Place, Englewood, N.J.); m. Riverside Church, New York City, 20 May 1950, RUTH NAOMI HOWEY (dau. of John Thomas Howe and Mary Adelaide Firth); b. New York City, 29 May 1924; d. (living 1950 at Englewood, N.J.).

Arthur (popularly known as Eugene) was educated in the schools of River Edge, N.J. During World War II he saw service in Africa, Sicily and Europe. Entering the Army on April 15, 1941, he was discharged August 13, 1945 as a Sergeant, 103rd C. A. A.: A. W. (Automatic Weapons) Battalion, First Division, First Army. Following his discharge, he was engaged by Matson Navigation Company and made several trips to Europe, Australia and Hawaii aboard the SS MARIFOSA, serving as Purser. At present (1950) he is engaged with them as Travelling Passenger Agent in their New York offices, Room 717, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

Ruth received her education in New York City, graduating from George Washington High School in 1942 and from Berkeley School of Business in 1943. Since May 26, 1943, the day after her graduation from business school, she has been employed in the New York offices of the Matson Navigation Company, where her husband Eugene also works. She is a member of the 410 740 Club (Women's Travel Organization) - composed of women in the travel field who sell transportation of any type to prospective travellers. Membership in the Club is limited to those women actively engaged in this endeavor. Ruth is at present a member of the Board of Directors and also of the Executive Committee of this Club. The family are Republicans. Eugene is a Congregationalist and Ruth a Baptist.

100:10 BETTY ELAINE HERRICK (dau. of 70:9 Arthur Walter Herrick and Cleopatra Yearsley); b. Newark, N.J., 17 March 1921; d. Teaneck, N.J., 26 October 1948; ae 27; m. Bergenfield, N.J., 16 September 1939, HENRY JAMES DAW (son of Harry Daw and Anna Marie Felde); b. Dumont, N.J., 26 December 1919; d. (living 1950 at 249 Ridgely Avenue, Bogota, N.J.).

Henry attended Bogota Grammar School and graduated from Bogota High School in 1939. He was for two years the manager and co-owner of Bogota Dairy, but sold out in 1944 and has since been a bus driver for the Intercity Bus Corporation, Maywood, New Jersey. Both Betty and Henry are Republicans and members of the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bogota.

Betty attended Hackensack Grammar School and Bogota High School and, prior to her death, the family lived at 13 West End Avenue, Bogota. The writer finds it a sad duty to report her recent, untimely death at the age of 27, leaving three small children behind. She had corresponded with me and furnished the information on the family, and her biography had been typed up when word came of her death from acute pelvic peritonitis after twelve weeks in the hospital. Henry and the children are living with his parents. The children are:

- (141:11) Barbara Jean Daw; b. Hackensack, N.J., 15 November 1940.
- (142:11) Robert James Daw; b. Teaneck, N.J., 6 November 1941.
- (143:11) Joyce Elaine Daw; b. Teaneck, N.J., 17 December 1944.

101:10 MARJORIE HOPE HERRICK (dau. of 70:9 Arthur Walter Herrick and Irene Seper); b. Hackensack, N.J., 21 June 1927; d. (living 1950 at 24 Palisade Ave., Bogota, N.J.).

Marjorie graduated from Bogota High School and from Jamesine Franklin School of Professional Arts in New York City. She is an artist.

107:10 NANCY ANN HERRICK (dau. of 78:9 John Austin Herrick and Nancy Ann Hunting); b. Southampton, N.Y., 18 August 1913; d. (living 1950 at 1915 Vancouver Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii); m. Southampton, N.Y., 27 June 1935, ALFRED STEDMAN HARTWELL (son of Charles Atherton Hartwell and Cordelia Judd Carter, of Honolulu); b. Newton Lower Falls, Mass., 24 May 1910; d. (living 1950 at Honolulu, Hawaii.).

Nancy received her early education at Southampton, graduating from Southampton High School in 1931, then attended Radcliffe College, majoring in history and receiving her B.A. degree in 1935. Her husband Alfred came from a line of Hawaii's early distinguished citizens. He graduated from Westminster School in 1930 and received his B.A. degree from Harvard University in 1934. Entering the Harvard Medical School, he graduated cum laude in 1938 with the degree of M. D. He interned at Hartford Hospital in Connecticut; where in 1940 he was Chairman of Internes. In the fall of 1940, he transferred to Pratt Diagnostic Hospital in Boston, studying and specializing in internal medicine. He is a member of Nu Sigma Nu.

In 1943, the family removed to his ancestral city of Honolulu, Hawaii, where Dr. Alfred S. Hartwell is engaged in his profession at The Clinic, 881 S. Hotel Street, at Thomas Square and at the Queen's Hospital. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Honolulu County Medical Society. He and Nancy are Republicans and Congregationalists and are members of Central Union Church in Honolulu.

On his father's side, Alfred is descended from the same Hartwell stock as 38:8 Reverend Thaddeus Howe Brown (See page 26). Alfred's descent is as follows:

- (2) William Hartwell (1608-1690), who with wife Susan (d. 1673) was among the first settlers of Concord, Mass., in 1636. He took a prominent part in the early affairs of Concord and was one of the petitioners for the founding of the nearby village of Chelmsford in 1653.
- (3) Samuel Hartwell (1645-1725), of Concord, Mass.; m. Ruth (1641-1703), dau. of George and Katherine (Wheeler) Wheeler, of Concord.
- (4) Jonathan Hartwell (1686-1770), of Littleton, Mass.; m. Hannah (1690-1764), dau. of Thomas and Tabitha (Lepingwell) Blanchard, of Woburn and Dunstable, Mass.
- (5) Josiah Hartwell (ca1716-1790), of Littleton; m. Bethia (1722-1776), dau. of Deacon John and Isabel (Hazen) Wood, of Rowley and Littleton, Mass.
- (6) Simon Hartwell (1763-1815), of Littleton; m. Rachel (1761-1832), dau. of Oliver and Rachel (Goodfrey) Atherton, of Harvard, Mass. Simon was a farmer and held many of the town offices.
- (7) Stedman Hartwell (1800-1892), of South Natick, Mass.; m. Rebecca Dana (1805-), dau. of Elijah and Mary (Jones) Perry, of Dover, Mass.
- (8) Alfred Stedman Hartwell (1836-1912), of Honolulu, Hawaii; m. Charlotte Elizabeth (1845-1896), dau. of Dr. James William and Melicent (Knapp) Smith, of the Island of Kauai, Hawaii. Alfred graduated from Harvard University in 1858 and attended Harvard Law School. He was a Brigadier General in the Civil War commanding troops in South Carolina and Florida. Representative to Mass. Legislature from Natick in 1866. In 1868, appointed 1st Ass't. Justice Supreme Court of the Kingdom of Hawaii, during the reign of King Kalakaua. Three times Attorney General of Hawaii. Returned to Boston, Mass., in 1885. A practicing attorney and prominent orator, possessing in a high degree the rare quality of directness and brevity of statement. During 1880, he conducted the Hawaiian Gazette, the

morning newspaper.

- (9) Charles Atherton Hartwell (1880-) (Harvard 1903), of Honolulu, Hawaii and San Mateo, Calif.; m. Cordelia Judd Carter (1876-1921), dau. of Henry Athens Pierce and Sybil Augusta (Judd) Carter, of Honolulu. He has been a business man in Boston, Honolulu and San Mateo, Calif., and has been interested in the breeding and racing of fine horses.
- (10) Alfred Stedman Hartwell; m. Nancy Ann Herrick.

As seen above, Alfred's grandfather came early to Hawaii and the Hartwell marriages tie in closely with the early pioneer missionary stock of Hawaii. On his mother's side Alfred is descended from:

- (7) Joseph Oliver Carter (1802-1850); b. Charlestown, Mass., d. Honolulu; m. Hannah Trufant (1809-1850), dau. of John and Hannah (Johnson) Lord.
- (8) Henry Alpheus Pierce Carter (1837-1891), of Honolulu; m. Sybil Augusta (1843-1904), dau. of Dr. Gerrit Parmele and Laura (Fish) Judd. Dr. Gerrit P. Judd came to Honolulu in 1828 with the third company of missionaries. He stood high in the esteem of Hawaii during the reign of Kamehameha III, and was variously President of the Treasury Board, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior and of Finance. H. A. P. Carter was equally important during the reign of King Kalakaua and was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1876, Minister of the Interior in 1880 and Attorney General in 1881.
- (9) Cordelia Judd Carter (1876-1921); m. Charles Atherton Hartwell. Cordelia was a sister of George R. Carter (Yale 1888), who was Governor of the Territory of Hawaii 1903-1907.

The children of Nancy and Alfred are:

- (144:11) Mary Foster Hartwell; b. Boston, Mass., 30 April 1936.
- (145:11) Cordelia Carter Hartwell; b. Hartford, Conn., 23 October 1938.
- (146:11) Alfred Stedman Hartwell, Jr.; b. Boston, Mass., 1 November 1940.
- (147:11) Julie Hartwell; b. Honolulu, Hawaii, 2 March 1946.

108:10 JOHN HUNTTING HERRICK (son of 78:9 John Austin Herrick and Nancy Ann Huntting); b. Southampton, N.Y., 30 November 1915; d. (living 1950 at 38 College Road, Wellesley, Mass.); m. Carthage, N.Y., 1 August 1942, DORIS ELAINE DINGMAN (dau. of Harley Spencer Dingman and Viola Lucille Robbins); b. Houndsfield, N.Y., 4 September 1919; d. (living 1950 at Wellesley, Mass.).

The family are Presbyterians and Republicans. Doris attended Potsdam State Teachers College (1935-1938) and New York University (1939-1942), receiving her B. S. degree in Education in 1942. She was a member of Alpha Delta and Alpha Sigma Omicron sororities. She taught (1938-1940) at Van Courtlandville School, Peekskill, N.Y.; (1940-1942) at Southampton School, N.Y., and (1942-1943) at Bay Shore School, Bay Shore, N.Y.

John graduated from Southampton High School in 1933, from Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H., in 1934 and from Harvard University in 1938, receiving his B. A. degree in English and in mathematics. He resided at Adams House and was a member of the Varsity Club. He was an athlete of no mean proportions, winning his "H" three years each in basketball and track and in 1938, won the national championship in the discus throw at the IChA meet. For three years after leaving college, John worked for Proctor & Gamble Company, 220 E. 42nd Street, New York City, selling Ivory Soap. Because of height (6 ft. 8 in.) the armed services consistently refused to accept him, hence the war years saw him at Grumman Aircraft Corporation, as engineer and liaison man on Navy aircraft. Shortly after the war he returned to sales work, joining Sherman Paper Products Corporation, of Newton Upper Falls, Mass., manufacturers of paper specialties and packaging. He joined this organization as Regional Packaging Engineer in the food industry and in early 1948 was appointed Sales Manager of the Specialties Division, where he had a highly successful record in the post-war change-over. In September 1949, he was promoted to General Sales Manager.

The children of John and Doris are:

- (148:11) Nancy Huntting Herrick; b. Bay Shore, N.Y., 4 June 1944.
- (149:11) John Schuyler Herrick; b. Teaneck, N.J., 19 September 1947.
- (150:11) Robin Herrick; b. Newton, Mass., 22 April 1950.

109:10 SAMUEL FOSTER HERRICK (son of 78:9 John Austin Herrick and Nancy Ann Huntting); b. Southampton, N.Y., 25 June 1920; d. (living 1950 at 62 Jennings Street, Southampton, N.Y.); m. San Mateo, Calif., 29 May 1943, CONSTANCE MARIE EDWARDS (dau. of Frank Elmore Edwards and Frances Grant); b. Southampton, N.Y., 4 October 1921; d. (living 1950 at Southampton, N.Y.).

Sam, after graduating from Southampton High School in 1938, attended Cornell University, receiving his B. A. degree in Economics in 1942. He is a member of Sigma Pi fraternity. He entered the U. S. Army in May 1942 and was a Captain in the 273rd Field Artillery, serving in the European theater and was discharged January 2, 1946. He is employed with his father in Herrick's Hardware, 411 N. Main Street, Southampton, the business established by his grandfather. He is a charter member of the Southampton Rotary Club, is a Republican and is a Trustee and was, from 1947-1948, head of the Board of Deacons of the Southampton Presbyterian Church. He is president of the Southampton Choral Society and since 1946 has been Secretary-Treasurer of the Southampton Cemetery Association. Constance graduated from Southampton High School in 1939 and attended Pratt Institute in New York, a commercial art school (1939-1940), then the Art Career School, New York City (1940-1941). During 1941 and 1942 she was employed by Franklin Simon of New York City, as a Commercial Artist in the Display Department.

On her father's side, Constance (Connie) is descended from pioneer Southampton stock:

- (2) William Edwards (d. ca1685), was the first of this name on Long Island. He came to East Hampton from Lynn, Mass., with wife Ann in 1653.
- (3) John Edwards (d. 1693); m. Mary, dau. of Josiah Stanbrough (of Sagg) and his wife Alice, widow of Thomas Wheeler.
- (4) John Edwards (1678-1728); of Southampton; m. Anne
- (5) Henry Edwards (1757-post1790); m. Anne Edwards, dau. of John Edwards, of Ligonee, N.Y.
- (6) Daniel Edwards (1778-1835); m. Sarah Sherman (1782-1851).
- (7) Joseph Edwards (1812-1893); m. Elizabeth O'Neil (1835-1891).
- (8) Silas Edwards (1860-1941), of Southampton; m. Margaret Kay (1856-1926).
- (9) Frank Elmore Edwards (1893-), of Southampton; m. Frances Grant (1897-).
- (10) Constance Marie Edwards; m. Samuel Foster Herrick. (See questions and comments, p. 77)

On her mother's side, Constance is descended from:

- (7) Robert Grant, of Scotland; m. Mary Barney.
- (8) Robert Grant (1869-1949); m. Harriett Greene (1870-); dau. of John Greene and Mary Ketchum. Robert came to America from Wick, Caithness, Scotland, about 1890.
- (9) Frances Grant (1897-); m. Frank Elmore Edwards (1893-).

The children of Samuel and Constance are:

- (151:11) Samuel Foster Herrick, Jr.; b. Southampton, N.Y., 22 February 1945.
- (152:11) Melissa Herrick; b. Southampton, N.Y., 1 November 1946.

110:10 MARGARET PIERREPONT HERRICK (dau. of 78:9 John Austin Herrick and Nancy Ann Huntting); b. Southampton, N.Y., 4 June 1923; d. (living 1950 at 444 Pau Street, Honolulu, Hawaii); m. Honolulu, 18 June 1949, DUNLAP CASTLE SHANNON (son of MacKenzie Shannon and Fern Wagner); b. Los Angeles, Calif., 2 January 1923; d. (living 1950 at Honolulu, Hawaii).

Margaret received her preliminary education at Southampton, including three years at Southampton High School, then attended Walnut Hill School, Natick, Mass. (1940-1941), and Radcliffe College (1941-1944), receiving her B. A. degree in 1944. She attended the Honolulu School of Art from 1946-1948, where she was a student teacher in Photography Department. During the school year 1948-1949, she attended the Los Angeles Art Center School of Photography in Los Angeles. Following her graduation from Radcliffe College in 1944, she enrolled in the Waves for World War II and was an Ensign, stationed at Washington, D.C., until her discharge in 1946. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Southampton, N.Y. and a Republican.

Dunlap, son of U. S. N. Commander MacKenzie Shannon, received his education at St. Andrews School, Middletown, Delaware; Sewanee University in Tennessee and the University of Hawaii, where he majored in Economics. He is a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. During the War, he was an Ensign in the U. S. Navy, serving from 1943-1946, most of his time being spent at sea. Since March 1948, he has been employed as an accountant for Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., sugar factors and commission merchants of Honolulu. He is an Episcopalian and a Democrat.

111:11 ELIZABETH MAY BROWN (dau. of 79:10 Ralph Pierpont Brown and Elizabeth Jane Webster); b. Honolulu, Hawaii, 23 June 1913; d. (living 1950 at 949 - 18th Avenue, Honolulu 14, Hawaii); m. Honolulu, 19 October 1938, CLARK WESLEY McCLISH (son of Fred W. McClish and Nellie May Clark); b. Groveport, Ohio, 18 June 1913; d. (living 1950 in Honolulu, Hawaii).

Elizabeth (Beth) received her grade schooling at Liliuokalani and Aliiolani Schools in Honolulu, then attended McKinley High School, graduating in 1931. She had 1½ years at Phillips

Commercial School. For some nine years she was a stenographer at the Hawaiian Electric Co. She was a Girl Scout, receiving the Golden Eaglet pin and for several years was pianist at Kaimuki Christian Church, of which she is a member. Both Beth and Clark are Republicans and Clark is a Methodist.

Clark received his grade schooling in little red brick district school houses near Groveport, then finished his grade schooling and high school at Groveport, Franklin County, Ohio, graduating in 1931. Enlisting in the Army on September 2, 1931, he served in the Army Air Corps at Luke Field, Hawaii. While there he attended the Aircraft Engine School, graduating as an airplane mechanic, and shortly was promoted to Crew Chief of his own plane - Sikorski Amphibian S-38. He later took up aircraft welding and was transferred to the Air Depot in the 65th Service Squadron. He received his army discharge September 2, 1934. After a few months spent at home in Ohio, he returned to Honolulu and worked for nine months with the American Can Company. In August 1935, he went to work for the Navy Yard at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where he has remained for fifteen years. He started as an apprentice sheet metal worker, graduating four years later and has worked up through 1st Class Mechanic, Supervisor Leading Man and Quartermaster. In May 1948, he transferred from the Production Department to the Planning Department of the Navy Yard as Sheetmetal Planner and Estimator.

The children of Beth and Clark, all born in Honolulu, are:

- (153:12) Clark Wesley McClish, Jr.; b. 11 May 1942.
- (154:12) Paul Scott McClish; b. 2 June 1944.
- (155:12) Marilyn May McClish; b. 9 August 1945.

112:11 ELSIE LOUISE BROWN (dau. of 79:10 Ralph Pierpont Brown and Elizabeth Jane Webster); b. Honolulu, Hawaii, 24 December 1915; d. (living 1950 at 315 North 14th Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico); m. (1) Honolulu, 9 August 1939, RICHARD DOUGLAS BOYER (son of Charles Boyer and Marjorie Verona); b. Winters, Calif., 23 October 1916; divorced; m. (2) Honolulu, 28 March 1942, LEO HARRISON PENN HAHN (son of Elmer Ellsworth Hahn and Elizabeth Margaret McCann); b. Atlantic City, N.J., 15 November 1907; d. (living 1950 at Albuquerque, New Mexico). Family currently transferring to Army camp at Moses Lake, Washington. New residence address not yet received. (See also page 77)

Louise, as she is called, received her education in Honolulu, attending Liliuokalani School (1921-1925), Aliiolani School (1925-1929), Lincoln School (1929-1930), Roosevelt High School (1930-1933), majoring in business, and Phillips Commercial School (July - Dec. 1933). For some years prior to her marriage and the children, she worked as a stenographer in a law office, then for a real estate firm. Her last assignment (1937-1942) was a Civil Service appointment with the Hawaiian Quartermaster Depot of the U. S. Army. She has been a Deaconess and also Secretary of the Kaimuki Christian Church in Honolulu and has held various offices in its Christian Endeavor Society, as well as Secretary of the Honolulu County Christian Endeavor Union. She is a Republican.

Harrison, as he is called, although born in Atlantic City, comes from an old Philadelphia family, the family burying plot being in the Knights of Pythias Cemetery there. His schooling was in Philadelphia, where he attended Cleghorn School (1913-1921), Northeast High School (1921-1925), Temple University (1925-1927). At the latter he attended night school, taking a general administration law course, while working for the Department of Agriculture. He had a Civil Service appointment with the Department from 1925-1929, leaving it to join Joe E. Freshie, of Philadelphia, as a travelling salesman for lighting fixtures (1929-1938). He transferred as a travelling salesman for Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corporation of New York City (1938-1939), selling fertilizers. On November 7, 1939, he joined the Army Air Corps at Camden, N.J., was sent to Hickam Field, Hawaii, arriving December 29, 1939. He has progressed up the various ranks from Private through Staff Sergeant (1942), Master Sergeant (1943), to Warrant Officer (J.G.) on June 17, 1944, and then Ordnance Officer, 81st Fighter Wing, A-4, Wheeler Field, Hawaii. In June 1949, he was transferred to Kirtland Field, Albuquerque, N. M., where he was Maintenance Officer, 81st Motor Vehicle Squadron. The family was transferring in May 1950 to the Army Camp at Moses Lake, Washington. Harrison was slightly injured at Hickam Field during the Jap bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. He is a Democrat and a Roman Catholic.

The children of Louise and Harrison, all born in Honolulu, are:

- (156:12) Harrison Penn Hahn; b. 17 March 1943.
- (157:12) Herrick Ellsworth Hahn; b. 5 June 1944.
- (158:12) Heather Elizabeth Hahn; b. 13 November 1945.

113:11 RALPH PIERPONT BROWN, JR. (son of 79:10 Ralph Pierpont Brown and Elizabeth Jane Webster); b. Honolulu, Hawaii, 27 September 1920; d. (living 1950 at 2144 Haena Drive, Honolulu 24, Hawaii); m. Palo Alto, Calif., 2 July 1947, ELIZABETH ANNE MYHRE (dau. of Halfdon Myhre and Ethelyn Grafton MacPhail); b. Honolulu, 2 August 1926; d. (living 1950 at Honolulu).

Ralph received his education at Aliiolani (Grammar) School and at Roosevelt High School, both of Honolulu, graduating from the latter in 1937, then spent one year at the University of Hawaii in civil engineering. He served an Electrical Apprenticeship at Pearl Harbor Navy Yard from 1938 to 1941, studying to be an electrician on Naval vessels under repair. He continued there throughout the War, including Pearl Harbor Day, December 7, 1941, working on Naval ships installing radar, radio and underwater sound equipment and was made Supervisor in 1944. On November 15, 1945, he was inducted into the service at Schofield Barracks and assigned to 623rd Military Police Co., was discharged from the Army of the United States (AUS) and enlisted in the U. S. Army on May 30, 1946. He was transferred to 208th M. P. (Military Police) Co., and promoted to Staff Sergeant October 1, 1946. Went to Manila, P.I., with the championship volleyball team to compete in All Pacific Finals, finishing in second place. Discharged July 10, 1948 and returned to former work as Electrician Supervisor, Shop 51, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor. Ralph took part in track at high school and college, running the mile and half mile. He is a deacon in the First Christian Church of Honolulu and a member of the Leadingmen and Quartermen Association for the 14th Naval District.

Anne's education was kaleidoscopic. She attended six grades at Lincoln School, three at Robert Louis Stevenson School, one at Roosevelt High School, all of Honolulu. One year at Pomona Junior College (1942-1943), Pomona, Calif., one year at Sequoia Union High School (1943-1944), Redwood City, Calif., one year at San Jose (Calif.) State Teachers College (1944-1945), where she was a member of Alpha Omicron Pi sorority; one year at University of Hawaii (1945-1946), and a year at University of California 1946-1947), majoring in interior decorating and art, and was a member of Orchesis Club. She is a Congregationalist and member of Central Union Church in Honolulu.

On her father's side, Anne is of Norwegian origin, from the county of Telmark, in southern Norway. The line follows:

- (9) Halvor Alexander Myhre (1851-1937); m. Laura Frederika (1850-1937), dau. of Ole and Sorene (Palmersen) Pedersen, of Eker, Norway. Halvor in 1880 migrated to Honolulu, Hawaii from Telemarken, Norway.
- (10) Arthur Halfdon Myhre (1886-); m. Ethelyn (1895-), dau. of Robert and Ella Maria (Snider) MacPhail. Arthur was born at Waimea, Kauai, Hawaii and moved to Honolulu with his parents in 1892. Married in 1919.

On her mother's side, Anne is of Scotch descent in the following line:

- (7) William MacPhail (b. ca 1800); m. Elizabeth Squair. Both resided in Scotland.
- (8) Hugh MacPhail (1826-1927); m. Ann Brammer (1833-1910). Born in Scotland, Hugh migrated as a boy to Ontario, Canada.
- (9) Robert MacPhail (1854-1947); m. Ella Maria Snider (1861-). Robert was b. Ontario, Canada, moved to Buffalo, N.Y., when quite young, then to Tacoma, Wash., in 1907.
- (10) Ethelyn Grafton MacPhail (1895-); m. Arthur Halfdon Myhre (1886-). Born in Buffalo, N.Y., Ethelyn moved to Tacoma, Wash., in 1907 and in 1919 to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Children of Ralph and Anne, all born in Honolulu, Hawaii:

- (159:12) Gary Lee Brown; b. Honolulu, Hawaii, 5 July 1948.
- (160:12) Gail Anne Brown; b. Honolulu, Hawaii, 29 December 1949.

114:11 GRACE MARGUERITE BROWN (dau. of 79:10 Ralph Pierpont Brown and Elizabeth Jane Webster); b. Honolulu, Hawaii, 11 February 1924; d. (living 1950 at 1025 Koko Head Avenue, Honolulu 16, Hawaii); m. Honolulu, 20 March 1948, KENNETH CHESTER DIXON (son of Charles Francis Dixon and Martha Lucille Hannon); b. Coalton, Ohio, 13 September 1925; d. (living 1950 at Honolulu, Hawaii).

Grace received her education in Honolulu, graduating from Aliiolani School in 1936 and Roosevelt High School in 1942, after which she took a business course at Galusha School of Business Training in Honolulu, finishing there in March 1943. She was employed briefly as a clerk typist by Hawaiian Constructors, then Peerless Roofing & Paint Company, Ltd., and from July 1943 to August 1945, during the War, was with the Office of Censorship (Postal) in Honolulu. From February 1946 to March 1948, she was engaged as a stenographer for the U. S. Army at Fort Ruger, Honolulu. Employed first in G-3 Section, she became in November 1946, Secretary to Post

Commander and Commanding Officer, 35th Coast Artillery Maintenance Detachment. She has held various offices in the Kaimuki Christian Church, including President of the Christian Endeavor Society in 1946 and Church Pianist, 1943-1948. She is a Republican.

Kenneth attended Coalton (Ohio) High School until World War II interrupted his studies and he enlisted in the AUS (Army of the United States) on December 9, 1943, serving overseas in England, France, Belgium and Germany. He received his discharge as Technician 5th Grade on April 6, 1946. On May 21, 1947, he enlisted as a Private in the U. S. Army and arrived in Hawaii on August 11, 1947. He was promoted to Private 1/c in September 1947, to Technician 5th Grade in January 1948 and to Sergeant in September 1948. While in Hawaii, he has been stationed with the 35th Coast Artillery Maintenance Detachment and at present is with the 8285th Service Unit, Security Section, APO 958, ½ Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif. Children of Grace and Kenneth, both born in Honolulu, Hawaii, are:

(161:12) Charles Kenneth Dixon; b. 31 October 1948.

(162:12) Charlene Louise Dixon; b. 8 January 1950.

116:11 GILBERT HALE BROWN, JR. (son of 81:10 Gilbert Hale Brown and Lucille Garland Berry); b. Berkeley, Calif., 21 December 1921; d. (living 1950 at 10336 South Haas St., Los Angeles 44, Calif.); m. Honolulu, Hawaii, 11 July 1942, JANYCE LOLA WILLIAMS (dau. of Jack Janyce Williams and Gladys Ellen Rader); b. Los Angeles, Calif., 29 March 1925; d. (living 1950 in Los Angeles, Calif.). (See address change, page 77)

Gilbert, or Hale, as he is known, received his education in Honolulu, graduating from Roosevelt High School in 1941, following which he entered the University of Hawaii. But World War II broke very suddenly and disastrously for Honoluluans with the Pearl Harbor attack by the Japanese on December 7, 1941. Hale's college education was cut short when he enlisted in the Navy on March 10, 1942. He was stationed in Honolulu most of the time and received his discharge on October 4, 1945, as a Yeoman 2/c in the Office of Naval Intelligence. On resuming civilian life, he entered the employ of Libby, McNeil & Libby as Territorial Representative on January 4, 1946, leaving this position on August 12, 1946 to become Sales Manager for Pacific Distributors. On December 15, 1947, he transferred to American Factors, Ltd., Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu, as paper salesman. He had a most successful experience in this position, but decided to continue his college course and take advantage of the GI bill of rights. Accordingly, he resigned in September 1949 and enrolled as a student in Southwestern University, Los Angeles, Calif., where is he at present pursuing a business course.

Janyce also attended Roosevelt High School, graduating in 1942. On December 9, 1941, two days after the Pearl Harbor attack, she went to work for the U. S. Engineers in Honolulu, as a clerk, transferring on September 15, 1943 to Bishop First National Bank, as a bank teller. She remained with them until June 15, 1945. Both Hale and Janyce are Congregationalists and Republicans and Hale is a member of the Honolulu Junior Chamber of Commerce. Before leaving the Islands, they occupied their own home at 155 Ohana Street, Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii. Their children, both born in Honolulu, are:

(163:12) Randall Scott Brown; b. 28 September 1945.

(164:12) Kerry Brown; b. 2 August 1948.

117:11 ELVA LOUISE BROWN (dau. of 81:10 Gilbert Hale Brown and Lucille Garland Berry); b. Stockton, Calif., 8 February 1923; d. (living 1950 at 424 South 21st Street, Apt. 1F, Richmond, Calif.); m. (1) Honolulu, Hawaii, 29 October 1941, FRANK ROBIN McDANIEL (son of William Frank McDaniel and Marie Robin, of Long Beach, Calif.); b. Los Angeles, Calif., 1 December 1920; divorced; m. (2) Honolulu, 9 April 1943, NORBERT LOUIS HANSON, (son of Frank Matthew Hanson and Catherine Gales, of Dallas, Texas); b. Waterloo, Iowa, 15 February 1918; d. (living 1950 at Richmond, Calif.).

Elva, when just a few months old, moved with her parents and brother to Honolulu and spent her early years there. She attended Lincoln Grammar School (1928-1934), then entered Roosevelt High School, where she graduated in 1940. In 1941, she was employed as a file clerk at Castle & Cooke, Ltd., in Honolulu, agents for Matson Navigation Company. During 1942 and 1943, following Pearl Harbor Day, she was employed in war work for the U. S. Engineers in Honolulu as storekeeper and general office work.

Norbert (Nub) received his education in Dallas, Texas, attending the James Bowie Grammar

School (1923-1930) and Oak Cliff High School, graduating in 1935. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1936 and was first attached to the horse-drawn Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, later being transferred to the Coast Artillery at Fort De Russy in Honolulu, where he served during World War II and was discharged as a Corporal in June 1945. From July 1945 to August 1946, he worked for the Honolulu Gas Company, Ltd., as an operating engineer, but resigned to continue his education under the GI Bill. The family moved to Dallas, Texas in October 1946, where Norbert attended the Metropolitan Business School, leaving in February of 1947 to accept a position in California. Since March 1947, he has been employed as an operator for Standard Oil Company of California at their Richmond plant. Elva and Norbert are Roman Catholics and Democrats. Their children, both born in Honolulu, are:

- (165:12) Catherine Elizabeth Hanson; b. 7 January 1944.
- (166:12) David Louis Hanson; b. 18 December 1944.
- (167:12)

121:11 ANN HOWELL UNDERHILL (dau. of 85:10 Katharine Herrick Howell and Allen Benedict Underhill; b. East Orange, N.J., 23 June 1922; d. (living 1950 at Swallow Farm, East Foxboro, Mass.); m. Summit, N.J., 14 March 1943, FREDERICK LEONARD PORTER (son of Ralph Carlyle Porter and Eliza Jane Holmes); b. Summit, N.J., 30 January 1918; d. (living 1950 at East Foxboro, Mass.)).

Ann was educated in the schools of Summit and then attended Rogers Hall. Fred attended Dartmouth College, receiving his B.A. in 1940. He was a member of Theta Delta Chi fraternity. During World War II, he was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Coast Guard. He was Commanding Officer of the anti-sub vessel CG 83391 in the Gulf Frontier and was later Enlisted Personnel Officer, 7th Naval District. He entered the service in August 1942 and was discharged November 1945. He is at present New England Representative for Randolph Products Company of Carlstadt, N. J. Both Ann and Fred are Presbyterians and Republicans. Their children are:

- (168:12) Pamela Howell Porter; b. Miami, Florida, 27 April 1945.
- (169:12) Gaillan Holmes Porter; b. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 8 May 1947.
- (170:12) Frederick Underhill Porter; b. Norwood, Mass., 28 August 1949.

122:11 JANET BENEDICT UNDERHILL (dau. of 85:10 Katharine Herrick Howell and Allen Benedict Underhill); b. Summit, N.J., 11 December 1923; d. (living 1950 at 10 Pine St., Millville, N.J.); m. Summit, N.J., 14 September 1946, JOHN HUNT HERRIGEL (son of Fred Herrigel, Jr., and Anna Weigand); b. Newark, N.J., 14 August 1921; d. (living 1950 at Millville, N.J.)).

Janet attended Kent Place School, Summit, N.J., and then the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa., graduating in 1942. She then attended Bradford (Mass.) Junior College (1942-1943), leaving to attend the Tobé-Coburn School for Fashion Careers, 1 West 57th Street, New York City, where she graduated in 1944. She majored in home economics in college, but the courses at Tobé-Coburn were retailing, advertising and fashions, past and present. Prior to her marriage, Janet worked for Lord & Taylor and for B. Altman in New York City, then with Bamberger's Department Store, Newark, N.J., where she was under the buyer in the Linen Department. Both Janet and John are Presbyterians and Republicans.

John attended Pingry School, Elizabeth, N.J. (1934-1936); Peddie School, Highstown, N.J. (1936-1940), graduating in 1940. He spent two years at Colgate University (1940-1942), where he was pledged to Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and one year at Rutgers University (1946-1947). During the school year 1947-1948, he attended Rutgers Law School, but gave up law to enter business, going with the Grand Union Company, a chain grocery business, at 50 Church Street, New York City in July 1948, where he still continues. His studies were interrupted by military service during World War II, from August 1942 to January 1946. He was a Sergeant, 1886th Engineer Aviation Battalion, stationed at March Field, California and Geiger Field, Washington, D.C. During this period, he saw overseas duty on the islands of Hawaii, Guam and Okinawa.

The children of John and Janet are:

- (171:12) Barbara Benedict Herrigel; b. Orange, N.J., 1 September 1948.

124:11 WILLIAM HOWELL HATHEWAY (son of 87:10 Julia Howell and Curtis Rose Hatheway); b. Hartford, Conn., 17 November 1923; d. (living 1950 at Honolulu, Hawaii).

William (Bill) spent four years at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1941. He shortly left for South America and did considerable travelling around, then enrolled at Bogota University (Bogota, Colombia, S.A.) in the fall of 1941, but left in 1942 for North America. He then attended Yale University for one year (1942-1943), but his studies were interrupted by World War II and he spent three years 1943-1945 in the Army of the United States. Upon his discharge he entered the University of Chicago receiving his Ph.B. degree in 1947, a B.S. degree in Mathematics in 1948, then pursued his studies toward a Ph.D. degree in Botany during the college year 1948-1949. During the school year 1949-1950, he was a Graduate Assistant in Botany at the University of Hawaii. His chief interest is plant ecology of tropical forests and he plans to do museum work and teaching after receiving his Ph.D. He expects to return to the University of Chicago in the fall of 1950 to complete his studies. He is an independent in politics.

125:11 CURTIS ROSE HATHEWAY, JR. (son of 87:10 Julia Howell and Curtis Rose Hatheway); b. Torrington, Conn., 12 July 1925; d. (living 1950 at Litchfield, Conn.).

Curtis attended Deerfield (Mass.) Academy, graduating in 1941, then entered Amherst College, receiving his B.A. degree in Chemistry in 1947, where he was a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. During World War II, he was in service from July 1943 to July 1946 as a Lt.(j.g.) U. S. Naval Reserve. He was Communications Officer on the U. S. S. Hilary P. Jones (DD 427) in the Pacific Theater. The Hilary P. Jones was the flagship for the fleet which convoyed the first occupation forces to Japan and Curtis was in Tokio Bay on Surrender (VJ) Day. From November 1947 to July 1948, he worked as Accountant Executive for Litchfield County Radio Corporation (Radio Station WLCR), Torrington, Conn. He has since been pursuing his studies at Ohio State University, working toward an M.A. in Floriculture. His temporary address there is 181 East Oakland Avenue, Columbus 1, Ohio. Curtis is a Congregationalist and a Republican.

126:11 JULIE ANN HATHEWAY(dau. of 87:10 Julia Howell and Curtis Rose Hatheway); b. Torrington, Conn., 13 July 1932; d. (living 1950 at Litchfield, Conn.).

Julie (or Lee, as she is known) is, during the school year 1949-1950; a senior at Emma Willard School, Troy, N.Y. She is a Congregationalist.

PROBLEM OF THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY

The question of our English ancestry is both interesting and intriguing, yet it must be confessed that absolutely nothing definite is known about it, the Herrick Genealogy of 1885 to the contrary notwithstanding. The lack of knowledge as to James' ancestry might be treated fully in one brief paragraph. The greater portion of the book, however, has to do with Henry Herrick of Salem, Mass., and his descendants. Since Henry and James were not supposed to have been brothers, but second cousins once removed, we should not be concerned with Henry. But since the Herrick Genealogy has built up such a rosey and complete picture of this Henry and his ancestry, and since the most conclusive evidence against the Herrick Genealogy has to do with Henry, a comprehensive presentation of the whole subject is warranted. It will be instructive and will at least place into the written record the latest research, as a foundation for those who may care to investigate further for a solution.

The title page of the aforementioned book is "Herrick Genealogy. A Genealogical Register of the Name and Family of Herrick, from the Settlement of Henerie Hericke, in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629 to 1846, with a Concise Notice of Their English Ancestry, by General Jedediah Herrick. Revised, Augmented and brought down to A. D. 1885 by Lucius C. Herrick, M. D., Columbus, Ohio. Privately Printed. 1885." The book consists of 516 pages, broken down as follows:

<u>PAGES</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>NO. OF DESCENDANTS MENTIONED</u>
1 - 14	English Ancestry	165
15 - 19	Henry Herrick of Salem	8
20 - 26	Zacharie Herrick, of Beverly, son of Henry	206
27 - 133	Ephraim Herrick, of Beverly, son of Henry	3,248
134 - 209	Henry Herrick, of Beverly, son of Henry	2,454
210 - 257	Joseph Herrick, of Salem, son of Henry	1,546
259 - 305	Elizabeth Herrick, of Salem, dau. of Henry	1,157
306 - 328	John Herrick, of Salem, son of Henry	669
329 - 331	George Herrick, of Salem, son of Henry	104
332 - 351	James Herrick, of Southampton, not a son of Henry	224
352 - 354	Irish Families	41
355	Welsh Families	28
356 - 359	Unclassified Families	94
360 - 416	Appendix. Transcripts from legal documents and records, mostly from England.	
417 - 427	Addenda. Many additional names.	
428 - 430	Postscript. Vital statistics records.	
431 - 514	Index.	
515 - 516	Errata Et Corrigenda	
Total names included		<u>9,946</u>

It will thus be seen that the book is an imposing document, involving much research and investigation, both in this country and in England. The majority of the descendants are those of Henry of Salem, because James of Southampton left only one son who produced offspring. Henry and his descendants appear to have been very prolific in the male offspring, as against James of Southampton. Henry's parentage is attributed to Sir William Herrick (1557-1653), Member of Parliament and occupant of Beau Manor in Leicestershire, whose lineage is traced back to ----- Eyryk, of Great Stretton and of Houghton, County of Leicester, who lived around 1250 and who was a lineal descendant of Eric the Forester and, so it is inferred, probably a descendant of the old Scandinavian kings and of Eric the Red, the early explorer. The following is a verbatim account of the evidence offered for this assumption by Gen. Jedediah Herrick.

"The evidence of the identity of our Henry of Salem with the fifth son of Sir William Herrick, is, to be sure, rather circumstantial than direct, and some of it is negative, rather than of a positive character. It is still quite as conclusive and satisfactory as evidence of this kind, and at this distance of time, can be hoped to be found. The principal points on which we rest these conclusions are these:

"First. No other Henry is found on the English pedigrees of the time.

"Second. Henry of Beau Manor is not otherwise recognized among the sons of Sir William after infancy, than as residing abroad in 1653, and then under circumstances indicating America as the place of his residence. The following is a copy of a letter from Henry to his brother John, which was kindly furnished by the late William Perry-Herrick, the original of which is still preserved at Beau Manor:

PROBLEM OF THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY

"To My Ever Lovinge Brother
Mr. John Heyricke These
"Dr Br

"My best respects presented I cannot but bless God for you and withall render you all true and hearty thanks for your unspeakable love to me. How I shall be able to repay your abundant Love I am unable, but my Prayers shall be to God for you to bless and increase your substance. Your boountie to me this shippinge was a great releefe to me. If it had not been for you it would have gone heard with me. First I made but a small croope, next the warres between England and Holland makes us debarr'd of the Dutch Trayd & our Goods brought in by the English very deere. The Lord God of Heaven put an end to the warres & send (us soon) a Free Trayd with all Nations has pleased God to lay some I buried one of my servants which was a great loss to me request that you w..... me a booke. I do not know there is a booke call'd the or what you think is fitt to give them instruction such a booke very much & if you sermon booke I shall be much truly we are in a sad condition for we have not a Preacher in near twenty mille of us. The Lord help us I beseech him.

"I have noe more for the present but only the Lord bless you and prosper you. I have sent you a small Rowll of Tobac wh I hope will come to your hands I could wish it better than it is truly I was forced to borrow it my own wasall gone, but, God willinge next shippinge you shall have that shall be very good. In the meantime the Lord Keepe you & bless you & all youre p'cedings wh shall be the prayers of

Your poore brother
to comd

June 28, 1653

Hen. Heyricke"

"Third. The identity of the coat-of-arms of the family at Salem and Beverly with that of the Leicestershire family, and especially of the crest, with that of which Sir William was one of the original Grantees.

"Fourth. The secession of one branch of the Leicester family from the established church (Letter from John Morris of Shrewsbury, Wales, to General Jedediah Herrick) It is well known that all the other branches were devoted to their Church and King, and that Henry of Salem was a Puritan, and cared little for the Church and less for the King. Desirable therefore, as it may be, to determine the English parentage with perfect certainty, and beyond all doubt, and it has been a chief inducement in all my researches; we must be content with the evidence as we find it, and recognize Henry of Beau Manor as an Anglo American ancestor until some more fortunate explorer shall correct our errors.

"Fifth. Charles W. Upham, in his 'Salem Witchcraft,' (Vol. I, p. 153) has the following: 'Henry Herrick, who, as has been stated, purchased the Cherry-Hill farm of Alford, was the fifth son of Sir William Herrick, of Beau Manor Park, in the parish of Loughborough, in the County of Leicester, England. He came first to Virginia, then to Salem. He was accompanied to America by another emigrant from Loughborough, named Cleveland. Herrick became a member of the Church in Salem in 1629, and his wife Edith about the same time.'"

So much for the evidence favoring Henry's parentage. In the American Genealogist XIV:96-98, is an article in the "Pre-American Ancestries" column entitled "XI. The Alleged Ancestry of Henry Herrick of Salem, Mass.," by a well-known and reliable genealogist, Meridith B. Colket, of Ardmore, Pa. We quote from this article verbatim.

"Henry Herrick, yeoman, appears in the records of Salem, Mass., as early as 1629. The late Col. C. E. Banks assumed that he came on the ship 'Lyon' which arrived in August of that year (The Planters of the Commonwealth, p. 62). Henry was a freeman 18 May 1631 and proprietor by 1635. He served as a juryman on the grand jury in Essex County over a long period of years, but otherwise was 'undistinguished by wealth, or by civil rank or influence in the colony.' (Herrick Genealogy 1885 ed. p. 18) He married before 1636, Edith, daughter of Hugh Laskin of Salem. His will was dated at Beverly, 24 November 1670. He died shortly before 15 March 1671, when the inventory of his estate was taken. His widow, Edith, survived him, deposing on 28 November 1672, that she was about 60. (Pope, Pioneers of Massachusetts, p. 227)

"His was the simple life of a typical New England yeoman. Not until the age of the 19th century American genealogist did he blossom forth as fifth son of Sir William Herrick, of Beau Manor, Parish of Loughborough, (The early registers are extant but unpublished), Leicestershire, Ambassador of Queen Elizabeth to Turkey. The boy was named by command of Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I. Such an illustrious connection, if indeed it may be illustrious, was given in 'A Genealogical Register of the name of Herrick,' 1846. More detailed reasons

PROBLEM OF THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY

were given for the connections in a second edition of the book in 1885. In 1897, his descent from the early Kings of Denmark was traced.

"The late Mr. J. Gardner Bartlett once made a statement that 'no sons of knights came to New England' and since the general significance of the statement has never seriously been questioned (there are two or three exceptions), let us examine the so-called evidence as put forward in the Herrick Genealogy to see if Henry of Salem proves an exception to the rule. Of the five arguments advanced by the compiler of the Herrick Genealogy, the following four do not merit the consideration of serious students of genealogy.

"1. 'No other Henry is found in the English pedigree of the time.' But what gives us the right to assume that his name would appear in the English pedigrees of his time? Not one New England colonist in twenty was of gentry stock, and there is no evidence that Henry was among this class. How few New England colonists are known to appear on the English pedigrees is evidenced by the fact that only a mere handful were enrolled on the Visitations,

"2. 'The coat-of-arms of the family of Salem and Beverly is similar to that of the Leicestershire family.' No statement is made that Henry himself used the Leicestershire arms, and if he did, that fact is never sufficient proof to warrant placing him as a son in a particular English family. A colonist could use a coat-of-arms not belonging to him and sometimes did. The fact that the American family later adopted a similar coat is likewise insufficient proof. In many such cases, American coats-of-arms that have been handed down in the family for generations originated in the 18th century when engravers like Cole prepared for families a coat similar to the coat of a family of the same name in England.

"3. 'One branch of the Leicestershire family was known to secede from the English Church.' Such a fact, if true, would only suggest the possibility that Henry of New England may have been connected with that branch of the family and has nothing to do with making him a son of the Sir William in question.

"4. 'Interested Americans in letters written in the 1860's referred to the allegations as fact.' But they were merely basing their opinions on statements made in the previous edition of the Herrick Genealogy.

"5. The fifth piece of evidence and one that merits more serious consideration, is a letter found at Beau Manor, Leicestershire in 1853. It is signed by "Hen. Heyricke," then resident abroad but place not stated. It was dated 28 June 1653 and addressed to his brother John Heyricke. A careful examination of the document tends to weaken rather than strengthen the alleged relationship. For example, the writer says in one place: 'I buried one of my servants.' Quite obviously he had other servants. But the New Englander in his will mentions no servants though he describes his possessions at great length. There is nothing to indicate that the New Englander at any time had more than one servant.

"Further on we read: 'We have not a preacher within near twenty mille of us.' Now Salem was in the heart of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which at this date was the headquarters of one of the most religious-minded groups in the world. It would be difficult to imagine that there was any dearth of preachers in the neighborhood. Then there is the statement: 'I have sent you a small Roll of Tobac.' But what would possess a New England yeoman to send tobacco home to England? It is true that tobacco was grown in the Connecticut Valley some generations later, but in 1653, tobacco was not an object of export from New England. Tobacco was grown in Virginia, but three or four hundred miles was quite a distance in those days, and probably the tobacco that the New Englanders got was not reshipped to England.

The above objections might easily be answered by assuming the New Englander was in Virginia at the time. But that assumption opens up insurmountable obstacles. On the very day the letter was written, 28 June 1653, Henry of New England served as a juryman on a grand jury at Salem, undoubtedly in blissful ignorance of tobacco and slaves and probably within speaking distance of as many preachers as he could reasonably stand. (Records and Files of the Quarterly Court of Essex County, Vol. I. p. 283) Furthermore, it is known that a Henry Herrick was in Virginia as early as 1642. (Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. I, p. 154) But this Henry had wife Ann, while the wife of the New England Henry was Edith before 1636 until his death in 1670. It is self-evident that Henry Herrick of Salem could not have written the letter either in Virginia or in Massachusetts. He could not have been identical with the son of Sir William Herrick, and born in 1604, and no real evidence has so far been presented to connect him with the Herrick family of Leicestershire."

So much for Henry and we believe this pretty well settles the argument.

Now, to return to James of Southampton. He is assumed to have been the sixth of eight children of Thomas Eyrick (buried 8 June 1625), Chamberlain of Leicester. The Genealogy explains, "We do not place James of Southampton, N.Y., as No. 27:13 on the English pedigree (q.v., p. 5) because we know to a certainty that he is identical to this James; but the date of baptism of the latter, and the fact that we have no further record of him, renders such an idea at least probable. We hope that point may be solved at some future time."

PROBLEM OF THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY

Even the most naive will recognize the danger of assuming a conclusion on such evidence. While it might have been a possibility, it was not at all a probability. However, at the time this book was written, it was apparently not known that James of Southampton had a brother William in nearby Newton, on Long Island, who died probably about 1659. There can be no question of this fact because James so stated in his affidavit and quit-claim deed of May 10, 1659. (See 2¹/₂:2 William Herrick, page 9.) Now, Thomas Eyrick of Leicester left no son William, at least none such is listed among his eight children. It could have been an oversight, yet the dates of baptism for all eight are given, taken from the parish register of the Church in Leicester. If a William had been born, he would certainly have been registered and the searcher who copied down the other eight could hardly have failed to find William among the others.

Moreover, in all the many families listed in the English pedigree of the Genealogy, there is none which contains both a James and a William. Our Herrick genealogist says further, "the date of baptism" of James Herrick, September 11, 1603, "renders such an idea at least probable." This is strange reasoning, for, nowhere in the Genealogy is the age of James of Southampton given. If there were any records extant or if his gravestone mentioned his age at the time of death, I have not found it, nor does the Genealogy mention it. All we know is that James appeared in Southampton about 1653 and shortly married Martha, the young daughter of Thomas Topping and proceeded to raise a family of six children, the last one born probably after 1670. This would mean that James was fifty years old at the time of his marriage to Martha. While such a marriage was not impossible nor improbable, it is hardly presumptive.

Then there is cited "the fact that we have no further record of him," that is, James the son of Thomas Eyrick. That of course is wishful thinking, for there is no particular reason why all the descendants of these Leicester Herricks should be accounted for in the records. Some may have removed from Leicester and their deaths recorded in other parishes. This is really only a minor presumption on which to investigate further - though the means of further investigation are largely obliterated at this late date. Some years ago, the late Dr. William Worthington Herrick (No. 61:9 in this book) visited Europe with his family and spent some time in Leicester, endeavoring to find any possible clue to the real identity of James. Dr. Herrick was a man of ample means, well able to investigate thoroughly and in the proper way. The writer visited him at his home in New York in 1939 and he discussed his search in England. His final remark is significant. It was, "Who was James Herrick of Southampton?"

The only evidence of a positive character of a connection with the Leicester families is a bit not even mentioned in the Herrick Genealogy. George Rogers Howell, in his History of Southampton, page 293 states, "This family is without question descended from the Herricks of Leicestershire, England, as the crest of that family is engraved on the tombstone of William Herrick, the son of James Herrick, the first of the same in Southampton. This is said because at the time of the death of William Herrick, men in this country had not begun to use arms as they did at a later period and do now, to which they were not entitled." This 8:3 William Herrick died 19 August 1708 and the headstones of both William and his wife Mehitabel still stand side by side in the Old South End Burying Ground, the coat-of-arms and the inscriptions still legible. (See pages 10 and 11)

In conclusion, therefore, we might merely say that James of Southampton may quite probably have come from one of the many families of Leicestershire Herricks, though there is little supporting evidence, and that if he did, the exact family to which he belonged is not yet ascertained and probably never will be at this late date. For the record (and not to keep you longer in suspense) we quote below in very abbreviated form that portion of the English pedigree on which the author of the Herrick Genealogy places Henry of Salem and James of Southampton.

THE ENGLISH PEDIGREE

1. ---- EYRICK, of Great Stretton and of Houghton, co. of Leicester, England, temp. Henry III (1216-1272). He was a lineal descendant of Eric the Forester.
2. HENRY EYRICK, of Stretton, son of the above.
3. ---- EYRICK, of Stretton, son of Henry.
4. JOHN EYRYK, of Stretton, son of the above.
5. ROBERT EYRYK, of Stretton, son of John; m. Joanna. Four children listed.
6. SIR WILLIAM EYRYK, KNIGHT, of Stretton, son of Robert; was commissioned to attend the Prince of Wales on his expedition into Gascony, 1355. From him descended:
7. Name not known.
8. Name not known.
9. ROBERT EYRICKE, of Houghton, about 1450; wife Agnes. Two children listed.
10. THOMAS EYRICK, gent., son of Robert, of Houghton; settled in Leicester and is the first of

PROBLEM OF THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY

the name on the books of the corporation, where he is recorded as a member of that body in 1511. Will dated 25 August 1517, proved at Leicester; buried in St. Martin's church at Leicester. Three children recorded.

11. NICHOLAS EYRICK; son of Thomas; Houghton; buried at St. Martin's church, Leicester, April 8, 1562; freeman in 1535; mayor of Leicester, 1552. He bought "a tabernacle" when the church goods of St. Martin's were sold, at the Reformation in 1547, paying 2s 8d for the same. (See "Chronicle of St. Martin's, Leicester," by Thomas North, 1866.) Two children.
12. THOMAS EYRICK, son of Nicholas; buried 8 June 1625 (?); living in 1590; Chamberlain of Leicester (?); will proved at Leicester, 1625. Eight children are listed with their dates of baptism at Leicester, the sixth of whom was:
13. JAMES EYRICK; bapt. at Leicester, 11 September 1603. It is this James that the Herrick Genealogy assumes is the James Herrick who settled at Southampton, Long Island about 1653.

Now to trace the line of Henry Herrick, of Salem, Mass., we go back to the second son of (10) Thomas Eyrick, to the brother of (11) Nicholas Eyrick.

11. JOHN EYRICK or HEYRICK; b. 1513; d. 2 April 1589 at Leicester. The following epitaph on a tombstone of John Heyrick, Esq., and Mary Bond, his wife, is found in St. Martin's Church Leicester, at the east end of the north aisle, in a part thereof called "Heyrick's Chancel," being appropriated as a burying place for that family: "Here lieth the body of John Heyrick, late of this Parish, who departed this life 2d of April 1589, being about the age of 76. He did marry Marie, daughter of John Bond of Wardende, in the Countie of Warwick, Esquire, and did live with the said Mary, in one house, full fifty-two yeares; and in all that tyme, never buried man, woman, or child, though they were sometimes twenty in household. He had yssue by said Marie, 5 sonnes and seven daughters. The said John was Mayor of this town in anno 1559, and again in 1572. The said Marie departed this life ye 8th day of December 1611, being of the age of 97 yeares. She did see before her departure, of her children, and her children's children, to the number of 142." Twelve children are listed with most of the dates of birth. Among them the eleventh was William, bapt. 9 December 1562, but b. in 1557.
12. SIR WILLIAM HERRICK; b. 1557; d. 2 March 1652/53, ae 96. He was of Leicester, London and Beau Manor Park. Several pages are written about him and his accomplishments. In brief, he was a successful London merchant, a goldsmith, and Queen Elizabeth was one of his best customers. He was a successful courtier and politician from 1575, when he first attached himself to the court of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was commissioned on an important embassy to the Ottoman Porte; and as a reward for his singular diplomatic success with the hitherto intractable Turk, he was appointed to the lucrative situation in the Exchequer, which he held through the remainder of this and the following reign of James. By honorable service and great diligence in business, he acquired a very large property, and became one of the great monied men of his time. He had early purchased the estate of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, at Beau Manor Park, in the parish of Loughborough, and County of Leicester, which was still (1885) in the possession of his descendants in the direct line. A footnote says, "It is now held by the widow of William Perry-Herrick, Esq., and at her death will pass out of the name of Herrick." Sir William was a Member of Parliament from 1601 to 1630 and Knighted in 1605, etc etc.

Twelve children are listed, of whom the fourth, Henry Herrick, b. 1604, is claimed by the Herrick Genealogy to have been the Henry Herrick, who originally settled in Salem, Mass., about 1629.

NEW HAVEN COLONY AND YALE COLLEGE

The work is finished. The author lays down his pen. He thinks back in retrospect on the failures and omissions in the book. As the material has come in on the Herricks and the ancestors of those who have married into the Herrick family, and as this has been welded together, he realizes that he has neglected to accord the Colony of New Haven its proper significance in our story. The Introduction dealt largely with the early history of Southampton on Long Island, where came the first Herrick, 2:2 James Herrick, and where still remain the descendants of this early pioneer. But, if you have read the preceding pages carefully, you have been impressed with the importance of New Haven to our ancestors. Many of those mentioned were early settlers of New Haven and important in its upbuilding. Many of those mentioned, even down to the close of the Nineteenth Century, received their education at the Hopkins Grammar School, originally organized as the Colony Collegiate School in 1659. Many attended or graduated from Yale College. In fact among those listed in this book are some 40 Yale men, more by far than the graduates of any other college. Let us therefore blend these biographies in with the beginnings and the development of New Haven.

In the spring of 1638, a company of English Puritans, led by Theophilus Eaton and the Rev. John Davenport, who had arrived in Massachusetts the preceding year, sailed from Boston for the Connecticut coast and there founded New Haven. It was governed under a "plantation covenant" until June 4, 1639, when the "free planters" adopted a theocracy. In 1643-44 the towns of Guilford, Milford, Stamford, Branford and Southold on Long Island were admitted to the "New Haven Jurisdiction." The government of the Jurisdiction was of the strictest Puritan type. In 1664, New Haven, with the other towns (except Southold) of the Jurisdiction, became a part of the Colony of Connecticut, and in 1784 it was chartered as a city. From 1701 to 1873 New Haven was one of the Capitals of Connecticut. A State House stood on the Green, or market place, from 1827 until 1889.

Theophilus Eaton (1590-1658) had settled in London where he joined the Puritan congregation of Rev. John Davenport. The pressure upon the Puritans increasing, Eaton, who had been one of the original patentees of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629, determined to use his influence and fortune to establish an independent colony of which his pastor should be the head. The settlement of New Haven resulted. In 1639, Eaton was elected governor, a post which he continued to hold, first over New Haven alone, and after 1643 over the New Haven Colony or Jurisdiction, until his death at New Haven, January 7, 1658. He was prominent in the affairs of the New England Confederation, of which he was one of the founders in 1643.

Rev. John Davenport (1597-1670) as the religious head of the settlement, was equal in authority with Governor Eaton, under the then theocratic form of government. The first small church was erected in 1639 and Davenport ministered to its congregation until 1668, when he was called to Boston to head the First Church of that city.

Most of the original settlers of New Haven were from London, where Rev. Davenport had been a celebrated minister. The group included a number of wealthy merchants and others of great respectability from London and farmers from Yorkshire, Hertfordshire and Kent and some from Surrey and Sussex. Among them was one William Peck (1601-1694), his wife Elizabeth and son Jeremiah. William and Jeremiah were ancestors of 80:10 Dorothy Winifred Nicolls (Mrs. Herrick Crosby Brown) (see page 47). William Peck was one of the founders of New Haven, and is said to have come over with Eaton and Davenport in the ship "Hector" in 1637. William was one of the original proprietors of New Haven, his autograph signature being affixed to the fundamental agreement or constitution dated July 4, 1639. He was a merchant by occupation and a deacon in the New Haven church until his demise.

In 1659 a colony school was instituted by the General Court on the basis of the Hopkins Fund, to provide higher education for the children. This was known as the Colony Collegiate School, the name being subsequently changed to Hopkins Grammar School. It was and is still prominent today as a secondary school, preparing students for Yale and other colleges. Our William Peck was made trustee, treasurer and the general business agent for this school. His son Rev. Jeremiah Peck, said to be Harvard bred (though the alumni records do not disclose his graduation), was called from his preaching work at Guilford in 1660 to take charge of the school as principal. Many are the Herricks and other ancestors listed in this work who received their early schooling at Colony Collegiate or Hopkins Grammar School.

Then there were the Trowbridges and the Rutherfords, ancestors of 94:10 Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, Jr. (husband of Eunice Wheeler Herrick) (see page 54). John Trowbridge (1570-1649) was a wealthy merchant of Taunton, England. His son (1) Thomas (d. 1673) was among the first settlers of the New Haven Colony in 1638. He carried on an extensive trade between England and the West Indies. Though he returned to England in 1641 and there spent his remaining days, his

NEW HAVEN COLONY AND YALE COLLEGE

son (2) Thomas remained to take a leading part in the civic and religious life of the Colony and married Sarah Rutherford, daughter of Henry Rutherford, another pioneer settler and leader in the community. The Trowbridge descendants under (6) Henry Trowbridge (1781-1849) continued the West Indies trade of their ancestors under the name of H. Trowbridge & Sons, the firm continuing in the hands of future Trowbridge generations for some 150 years.

The name Wheeler was prominent in the early days of New Haven. Moses Wheeler (1598-1698), ancestor of 40:8 Amelia Goodrich Wheeler (Mrs. Edward Pierpont Herrick) (see page 28), lived to be 100 years old. He was among the first settlers of the Colony in 1638. He was a ship's carpenter by trade and a farmer. Though he removed to Stratford about 1648, his descendants eventually returned and intermarried with the Dickerman family, who were also among the early settlers and developers of New Haven. It was (6) Elisha Dickerman who owned a large tract of land on Whalley Avenue and who gave to the president of Yale College a meadow on which to pasture his cow.

The years roll by. Rev. Davenport returns to Boston and there dies in 1670. He is succeeded in the New Haven church by the Rev. Nicholas Street, who continues from 1668 until his death in 1674. For the next ten years the church is without a regular pastor, but on July 2, 1685, there is ordained as pastor a young man named James Pierpont, the first New England born pastor to head the church. He had recently graduated from Harvard College in 1681 and accepted his new assignment with the vigor of youth and a wealth of ideas and imagination. James was thrice married. First to Abigail Davenport, granddaughter of Rev. John Davenport, who died within a very few months as the result of a cold she caught while following the then prevailing custom of attending church in her wedding garments on the Sunday following the marriage. Secondly to Sarah Haynes, dau. of Rev. Joseph Haynes of Hartford, who died two years later; and thirdly to Mary Hooker, dau. of Rev. Samuel Hooker and Mary Willette. Samuel Hooker was the son of Rev. Thomas Hooker, the famous preacher of your history books who founded Hartford, Conn. Mary Willette was the daughter of Thomas Willette (and Mary Brown), of Plymouth, Mass. who was the first English Mayor of New York City following its seizure from the Dutch in 1664. Rev. James Pierpont and Mary Hooker were the great-grandparents of 31:7 Hannah Pierpont who married Rev. Claudius Herrick (see pages 14-17).

During the years that followed our pastor took a keen interest in the Colony Collegiate School whose courses in Latin and Greek helped prepare the youth of the day for entry into Harvard College and the ministry. But Harvard, the only college in New England was some 150 miles away and that was a long journey to make by ox-cart or on horseback. Moreover, the two commonwealths, Massachusetts and Connecticut were diverging to some extent in their theological and political development and there arose a desire for a separate college in Connecticut. James Pierpont took the initiative and called together other New Haven scholars and the pastors of neighboring villages and in 1701, the organization took place, each donating several choice volumes from his own scant library. Thus was Yale founded. The Encyclopaedia Britannica, under the heading "Yale University" has this statement "The Rev. James Pierpont (Harvard 1681), minister of the New Haven church, was the chief promoter."

The "Historical Sketches of New Haven," by Ellen Strong Bartlett, has much to say about him and concludes, "Mr. Pierpont's surest title to remembrance is that he was one of the founders of Yale College. He was one of the famous ten ministers who made the memorable contribution of volumes from their own scanty stock to found a college library. He was indefatigable in building up that which he had begun, and it was on account of his persuasions, exercised through Mr. Dummer, Connecticut agent in London, that Elihu Yale sent the gift which made his name a household word.

"But his influence on the college world did not stop there. The alliance of the Hooker and Pierpont families was notable in itself, but was made still more illustrious in their descendants. The daughter of James Pierpont and Mary Hooker, the beautiful and saintly Sarah, married the great Jonathan Edwards. Thus Mr. Pierpont was the ancestor of the younger Jonathan Edwards, president of Union College; of three presidents of Yale, the two Timothy Dwights and Theodore Woolsey; of Theodore Winthrop, and of a brilliant array of distinguished members of the families bearing their names." His remains lie buried in the crypt of the Center Church on the New Haven Green.

The founders chose the Rev. Abraham Pierson of their number as rector of the college (the title president was not used until years later) and it was at his parsonage in Killingworth that the first scholar sought admission in March 1702. The school continued at Killingworth, with annual commencements at Saybrook, until the death of Rector Pierson on March 5, 1707. From 1707 to 1716, although the commencement exercises were held annually at Saybrook, the students

NEW HAVEN COLONY AND YALE COLLEGE

resided in the several towns where their tutors were established. It was not until a gift of nearly 1,000 volumes of great value was secured by Jeremiah Dummer, the agent for Connecticut at London, that a building became necessary. After much argument it was decided to establish the institution at New Haven. A cargo of gifts for the school from Elihu Yale, former governor of Ft. St. George, Madras, India, and a native of Boston, including, besides books, East India goods which were sold in Boston for £ 562.12s, led the trustees to use the name Yale College at the first commencement (1718) in the completed college building. And now you understand why the name Eli is affixed to Yale students past and present. The moving of the earlier library and college equipment from Saybrook to New Haven was accomplished by ox-cart - just one cart and one trip.

But we are not through with Rev. Abraham Pierson, the first president of Yale. Speculation was made on page 35 as to a possible family connection between Yale's first president and 53:9 William Edward Howell, of Newark, N. J., son of Abraham Pierson Howell. This has not been traced, but the subject is intriguing. For this Abraham Pierson was the son of Rev. Abraham Pierson, Sr. (1608-1678), who was the first pastor of the church at Southampton, Long Island. A graduate of Cambridge University in 1632, the senior Abraham arrived in Boston in 1639 and in 1640 was appointed to the pastorate of the newly formed band who were to set forth the following year for the new settlement on Long Island. In 1647 he transferred to the church at Branford, Conn., and in 1666, with another newly formed group of Puritans, removed to New Jersey, bought land from the Indians and founded the colony of Newark. There he labored as pastor until his death in 1678.

Whether Abraham Pierson Howell was a descendant of the two Rev. Abraham Piersons, we know not. Edward Howell was one of the organizers and prominent leaders in the settlement of Southampton. Is this William Edward Howell a descendant of Edward Howell? Regardless of the answer we do know that the first president of Yale College was a product of our Southampton on Long Island.

A century passes and one of the first Herricks to acquire a Yale education, crosses Long Island Sound from Southampton and graduates in the class of 1798. He was Rev. Claudius Herrick (see pages 14-17) and he married Hannah Pierpont shortly after being ordained in the ministry. His close friend and next door neighbor, Rev. Timothy Dwight, then president of Yale, persuaded him to open a school for teaching young ladies the higher college studies. This he did in 1808 and with the assistance of his good Christian wife Hannah, the school was maintained with distinguished success until his death, twenty three years later. This school was practically, though strictly a private school, an Annex to Yale College. It was one of the three pioneer schools of New England and of the United States, established in or about the first decade of the nineteenth century for teaching young ladies the higher college studies. Previously such education had been frowned upon as taking the female out of her proper sphere, the home. Many of the pupils of Mr. Herrick's school attended the chemical lectures of Prof. B. Silliman, Sr., of Yale College; also lectures on natural philosophy. The school stood on the lot where Battell Chapel and Farnam Hall are at present located - Durfee Hall now standing, too, on a part of what used to be Mr. Herrick's garden. The lists of those who were enrolled in the school from its opening in 1808 include approximately 2,000 names. Both Claudius Herrick and his good wife, Hannah Pierpont, were respected citizens and played an important role in the affairs of New Haven and Yale College.

Their son, 36:7 Edward Claudius Herrick (pages 22 and 23), was closely associated with Yale for many years as librarian and treasurer. He distinguished himself also as a scientist and, together with Professor James D. Dana, that eminent geologist and mineralogist of Yale, brought into being and were the joint editors of the "Journal of Science" in 1837. Edward Claudius was also a close associate of Noah Webster (Yale 1778) and had much to do with the preparation and editing of Webster's Dictionary from 1840 to 1850. His memory is perpetuated at Yale by a stained glass window in Battell Chapel with suitable epitaph (page 23) and by the Herrick Oak which he planted on the campus in front of what is now Durfee Hall. Herrick Hall, named in his honor, located on the corner of High and Library Streets, directly opposite the statue of Rev. Abraham Pierson, was recently torn down to make way for the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle.

Residents of Hawaii are familiar with Yale's part in Christianizing the heathen of the Sandwich Islands. The need being dire, the American Missionary Society in 1820 recruited a small band of Yale graduate ministers to make the first trip to Hawaii and this was followed in subsequent years by further recruits, most of them from Yale College. Their sons and grandsons returned to Yale for their educations. Linked with these early Yale missionary ancestors is 107:10 Dr. Alfred Stedman Hartwell of Honolulu, husband of Nancy Ann Herrick (see pages 57 and 58). Curiously, Alfred Hartwell had the same Hartwell ancestors in the first four generations

NEW HAVEN COLONY AND YALE COLLEGE

as Betsey Hartwell, grandmother of 38:8 Rev. Thaddeus Howe Brown, husband of Lydia Worthington Herrick.

We have mentioned William and Jeremiah Peck, pioneers of New Haven and of the Colony Collegiate School. Another Peck family, descendants of Deacon Paul Peck, were prominent in New Haven affairs. Deacon Paul came from England in 1635, settling first at Boston, but removed with Rev. Thomas Hooker and his following to Hartford in 1636. His early descendants lived in Hartford, Middletown and Berlin, Conn. But in the early part of the nineteenth century, we find one Henry Peck (1795-1867) in the city of New Haven, where he rose to prominence in business, civic and political life. He was a bookbinder, publisher and bookseller and in 1817 established the firm of Durrie and Peck, which continued until the death of Deacon Durrie in 1856. Henry was a city councilman 1834-37, alderman 1838-40 and mayor of New Haven for four successive terms from 1846-50. He also represented the city in the State legislature as an assemblyman. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge (Masonic) of the State of Connecticut for two certainly and perhaps three annual terms.

Henry's son, Horace Clark Peck (Yale 1839) followed in his father's footsteps in the book-selling and publishing business in both New Haven and Philadelphia and was a Civil War veteran. Horace was the father of 39:8 Julia Anna Peck (Mrs. Charles Claudius Herrick) (see page 26 and for the Peck family tree, page 76).

Coming now a little closer to the present generations, we find John Christopher Schwab (Yale 1886) as instructor in Political Economy at Yale in 1890, assistant professor, then Librarian at Yale from 1905 until his death in 1912. He was the brother of (8) Gustav Henry Schwab, who was the father of Gustav Schwab (Yale 1902) and of 61:9 Mary Elizabeth Schwab who married Dr. William Worthington Herrick, also of the Class of 1902 at Yale. (See pages 36-38).

Do you agree that our people in this book are closely linked with the founding of the New Haven Colony and its development down through the centuries, also with the beginnings and later progress and administration of Yale College? Southampton first, perhaps, but New Haven must be considered a close second.

A list of the known Yale graduates or Yale attendants among those mentioned in this genealogy follows. There are probably others, particularly among the earlier generations and ancestors of some of the branch lines.

1704	(3)	Rev. Jacob Hemingway, father of (4) Lydia Hemingway Pierpont. (p. 17)
1718	(4)	James Pierpont. (p. 18)
1720	(4)	Jonathan Edwards, son-in-law of (3) Rev. James Pierpont. (p. 71)
1725	(4)	Capt. Daniel Trowbridge. (p. 54)
1744		Timothy Dwight, President Yale 1795-1817. (p. 14 & 71)
1778		Noah Webster, of Webster's Dictionary. (p. 23 & 72)
1798	31:6	Rev. Claudius Herrick. (p. 14)
1804	(6)	Rev. John Pierpont. (p. 18)
1820		Theodore Dwight Woolsey, President Yale 1846-187. (p. 71)
1822	33:7	Rev. Henry Herrick. (p. 18)
1824	34:7	Dr. John Pierpont Herrick. (p. 21)
1826	(7)	Dr. Thaddeus Brown. (p. 25)
1838	36:7	Edward Claudius Herrick, Hon. M. A. (p. 22 & 72)
1839	(7)	Horace Clark Peck. (p. 26 & 76)
1849		Timothy Dwight, President Yale 1886-1899. (p. 71)
1854		Rev. George Rogers Howell, author of History of Southampton.
1860	38:8	Rev. Thaddeus Howe Brown. (p. 23)
1865	48:8	Dr. John Claudius Herrick, Medical. (p. 30)
1871	40:8	Rev. Edward Pierpont Herrick, Divinity. (p. 27)
1882S	(9)	William Henry Crocker. (p. 21)
X 1884S	(9)	Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge. (p. 54)
1886	(8)	John Christopher Schwab, 1888 M. A. (p. 38)
1888S	(9)	George R. Carter. (p. 58)
1890	44:8	Rev. John Thomas Nichols, Divinity. (p. 29)
1902	61:9	Dr. William Worthington Herrick, 1905 M. D. (p. 36)
1902	(9)	Gustav Schwab. (p. 38)
1908	(10)	Charles Templeton Crocker, grandson of Charles Crocker. (p. 20)
1914	66:9	Pierpont Herrick Nichols, Grad. School. (p. 40)

NEW HAVEN COLONY AND YALE COLLEGE

- 1915 (10) William Willard Crocker. (p. 21)
 1916 80:10 Herrick Crosby Brown. (p. 46)
 1916 (10) Henry Joseph Crocker. (p. 21)
 1916 (10) John Graves Putnam.
 Putnam not mentioned in genealogy. Henry Crocker was grand-
 son of (8) Clark Wright Crocker (p. 21). In class of 1916
 were three third cousins, all great-great grandsons of (6)
 Dr. Asahel Wright (p. 20), all three unknown to each other
 at time of entering Yale.
- 1920 63:9 Amy Cordelia Herrick, Music. (p. 39)
 1921S 82:10 Gordon Denny Brown. (p. 49)
 X 1923S (10) Clark Wright Crocker, grandson of (8) Clark Wright Crocker.
 (p. 21)
 X 1926 (10) Charles Crocker, grandson of (8) Charles Crocker. (p. 20)
 1928S (10) George R. Carter, Jr., son of (9) George R. Carter. (p. 58)
 1931S 94:10 Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, Jr. (p. 53)
 1933 92:10 William Worthington Herrick, Jr. (p. 53)
 X 1946 124:11 William Howell Hatheway. (p. 64)

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

8:3 WILLIAM HERRICK. It is stated on page 10 that William's wife Mehitabel was "possibly" the daughter of John and Martha (White) Howell. We have no documentary proof of this. In fact it is only by remote inductive reasoning that we can go so far as to use the word "possibly." For the benefit of those who may wish to continue the search, we record here the result of our efforts.

In Howell's History of Southampton, 244 pages (201-444) are taken up with the Genealogies of the pioneer families of Southampton. A fairly complete record is given of the marriages and births among the first few generations with dates. Some lines are carried down fairly completely to the middle of the nineteenth century. We know that Mehitabel Herrick was born about 1674 because her gravestone reads, "Here lies buried the body of Mrs. Mehitabel Herrick who decd July 17, 1734, aged 60 years." This stone stands next to that of her husband, William Herrick. The writer has personally viewed these stones in the Old South Burying Ground, Southampton and read the inscriptions.

The writer's task therefore was to search the entire 244 pages, particularly among the earlier generations to discover if possible a Mehitabel born about this time, who was not otherwise accounted for by Howell. It might be termed a process of elimination. This was done. The only one found was Mehitabel Howell, daughter of John and Martha (White) Howell, whose birth day is listed as 12 March 1674. And this date fits perfectly to make her 60 years of age in July 1734. This of course is not evidence - in fact it is very presumptive.

Another device used by genealogists to add weight to presumptions not otherwise certain is the similarity of first names in a family with other generations of the same family. Studying this we find the children of William and Mehitabel were William, Stephen, Irene, Phebe, Mehitabel, James, Nathan and Abigail. We may dismiss William, Mehitabel and James as being the names of their parents and grandfather. Among the brothers and sisters of Mehitabel's (supposed) father John Howell were Phebe and Stephen. These would have been aunt and uncle to Mehitabel. John Howell had an aunt Abigail, great aunt to Mehitabel. These names Phebe, Stephen and Abigail do not appear among the children of William's father James Herrick, nor those of his grandfather Thomas Topping. Still not conclusive by any means and all three names were quite common in Southampton at that time. But the name Irene was rare. It does not appear among the earlier Herrick or Topping generations. In fact the writer finds only one other Irene of that period or earlier, namely Irene Rogers, daughter of Obadiah and Sarah (Howell) Rogers. Irene Rogers was born in 1684 and would have been 20 years of age at the birth of Irene Herrick and a great aunt - if perchance Mrs. William Herrick were Mehitabel Howell. This is the basis of the writer's statement of the "possibility" of Mehitabel's parentage. Further research may someday change this to a "probability" or may rule it out. Assuming that she was Mehitabel Howell, her family tree would have been:

- (c) William Howell, of Wadon, Buckinghamshire, England; m. Anne Hampton. He d. 1557, leaving considerable estates.
- (b) Henry Howell (d. 29 July 1625), of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England.
- (a) Edward Howell (bapt. at Marsh Gibbon, 22 July 1584); m. Frances Edward and family came to Boston in 1639, thence to Lynn where he had grant of 500 acres. Was an organizer and sailed with first group from Lynn to establish Southampton. The compact or agreement of the terms of founding the plantation are in his handwriting, as well as the laws adopted by the first settlers, and to the last year of his life he was always a magistrate and member of the colonial legislature at Hartford.
- (1) Major John Howell (1624-1696), of Southampton; m. Susannah
- (2) Major John Howell (1648-1692), of Southampton; m. Martha (d. 1688), dau. of John White.
- (3) Mehitabel Howell, b. 12 March 1674 and not otherwise accounted for, although Howell shows the marriages of the majority of the daughters listed in those earlier generations.

Curiously, Martha White's mother, Ann White, after her husband's death, married Zerubbabel Phillips. This is the same man whom 2:2 Martha Topping Herrick married about 1888, shortly after James Herrick's death. The number of Zerubbabel's wives is not stated, but most of them seem to have been widows. He was constable and lieutenant at Southampton and died about 1686.

34:7 DR. JOHN PIERREPONT HERRICK. In the Northend Cemetery of Southampton are the graves and headstones of John and wife Sarah with the following inscriptions: "John P. Herrick, M. D., son of Claudius and Hannah Herrick, who was born in Woodbridge, Conn., Feb. 15, 1805, graduated at Yale College in 1824 and from 1833 resided as a physician in Southampton, where he died in Christian faith Jan. 28, 1848," and "Esther Post Foster wife of Dr. John P. Herrick. Born July 5th, 1813. Died Nov. 10th, 1895. A perfect life." (Page 21)

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

38:8 LYDIA WORTHINGTON HERRICK. On page 26 the Hartwell family tree is given, numbering the generations from (a) to (5). This numbering should be from (1) to (6) to correspond with the Crosby family tree on the preceding page.

39:8 CHARLES CLAUDIUS HERRICK. In the second paragraph of page 27, it is presumed that Charles' wife Julia Anna Peck was descended from William Peck, one of the founders of New Haven. This is incorrect. William Peck was the ancestor of 80:10 Mrs. Herrick C. Brown, but Julia Anna Peck was descended from Deacon Paul Peck of Hartford, Conn. This information was given me by 55:9 Julia Anna Herrick Walters, who put me in touch with Miss Marion H. Peck of 21 Anderson Ave., Woodmont, Conn. She searched records among the family and finally located a family tree in the handwriting of 39:8 Julia Peck's father, Horace C. Peck. This, together with the History of Hartford, Conn., of New Haven, Conn., and the class history of the Yale Class of 1839 gives us the following family tree, which I believe to be authentic.

- (1) Deacon Paul Peck (1608-1695); m. Martha, who survived him. Said to have been born in Essex County, England and came to New England in the ship "Defence" in 1635; remained in Boston or vicinity until 1636 when he removed to Hartford, Conn. with Rev. Thomas Hooker and his friends. His name on list of the proprietors of Hartford in 1639. Surveyor of highways 1658, 1665; townsman 1661, 1668; chimney-viewer 1667; deacon in the First Church 1681, until his death.
- (2) Samuel Peck (1647-1696). Resided in West Hartford.
- (3) Samuel Peck (d. 1765); m. Abigail (d. 1742), dau. of Joseph Collier. Resided in that part of Middletown now called Berlin, Conn.
- (4) Abigah Peck (1709-1797); m. Abigail Galpin (d. 1775). Resided in Berlin.
- (5) Jesse Peck (1754-1823); m. Philomena (1761-1815), dau. of Rev. Samuel Cook. Had grocery store at Middletown and owned the brig "Juno", which cleared from New Haven. Captured by French during the war between France and England.
- (6) Henry Peck (1795-1867); m. Jerusha (1797-1887), dau. of Samuel Clark. Henry was born in Berlin, but removed to New Haven in 1817 and with John Durrie, established the firm of Durrie & Peck, booksellers, bookbinders and publishers, which continued until the death of Deacon Durrie in 1856. He was most active in civic, political and social life in New Haven, filling many offices of trust. He was city councilman (1834-37), alderman (1838-40), a Representative of New Haven in the State Legislature and was elected Mayor of New Haven for four successive years (1846-1850). He was for three successive years Grand Master of the Grand Lodge (Masonic) of the State of Connecticut. The writer has viewed oil portraits of both Henry Peck and Jerusha Clark, now hanging in the living room of 86:10 Mabel Louise Howell Hallock, at 68 Mountain House Road, South Orange, N. J. They are still in excellent condition.
- (7) Horace Clark Peck (1820-1895); m. Julia Anne (d. 1864); dau. of Stephen Hays. Educated Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, then Yale University, graduating in 1839. Entered the publishing and bookselling business in Philadelphia, maintaining also a connection with his father's bookstore in New Haven. First Lieutenant in Civil War, taking part in the Antietam Campaign. Appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Philadelphia in 1862. Resigned in 1864 and returned to New Haven to continue his father's book business.
- (8) Julia Anna Peck (1843-1943); m. Charles Claudius Herrick (1843-1934).

48:8 DR. JOHN CLAUDIUS HERRICK. In the Southampton Cemetery are the graves and headstones of John and Ellen with the following inscriptions: "Dr. John C. Herrick Nov. 14, 1844 to Sept. 30, 1898," and "Ellen L. Topping, wife of Dr. John C. Herrick, Jan. 29, 1847 - Nov. 24, 1928." (Page 30) 1921

49:8 HENRY FOSTER HERRICK. In the Southampton Cemetery are the graves and headstones of Henry and Mary with the following inscriptions: "Henry Foster Herrick. Born Feb. 2, 1847. Died Easter morning March 27, 1910," and "Mary Ann Herrick. March 23, 1846 - Sept. 15, 1921." (Page 31) 1927

(Page 32) MARGARET FOSTER HERRICK. In the summer of 1950 Margaret Foster Herrick returned to Boston to remain permanently. Present address not yet known. It is stated on page 32 that she had resided since 1941 in San Mateo, Calif., and Honolulu, Hawaii. Two or more years of that time were spent in Southampton, Long Island with the John Austin Herrick family.

80:10 HERRICK CROSBY BROWN. The Browns sold their home at 701 Spruce St., Berkeley, Calif. in August 1950. As this goes to press they have not established themselves in a new house. Mail, therefore, should be addressed to them % Prudential Insurance Company, 1208 Latnam Square Bldg., Oakland 12, Calif. (Page 46)

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

109:10 SAMUEL FOSTER HERRICK. Something is wrong with the Edwards family tree given on page 59. Note that (4) John Edwards lived 1678-1728 and that Henry, his supposed son, lived 1757-post 1790. If that be so, the father died 29 years before his son's birth. Either some dates are wrong or there is another generation between John and Henry that we have missed. Howell's History of Southampton, Genealogical Section, gives the family tree (p. 238-240) from (2) William to (8) Silas. Dates of birth and death are shown down to (4) John, but none from (5) Henry to (8) Silas. The dates shown for the latter are taken from the Daughters of the American Revolution Records of Lineage, as filed by Mabel Edwards, sister of Frank Elmore Edwards and aunt of 109:10 Constance Marie Edwards Herrick. These dates seem to be normal and proper for the several generations. Even though the date of (4) John's death were wrong and occurred after (5) Henry's birth in 1757, John would have been 79 years old at the birth of his son Henry. It is quite likely that a generation has been skipped somewhere. This should be an interesting puzzle for the present generation of Edwards to untangle.

112:11 ELSIE LOUISE BROWN. Latest information on the Hahns is an army address only, they are not settled in a house yet. Mail should be addressed, % W. O. (j.g.) Leo Harrison Hahn, 81st Motor Vehicle Squadron, Moses Lake AFB, Moses Lake, Washington. (Page 60)

116:11 GILBERT HALE BROWN, JR. Latest 1950 address is 1719 West 49th St., Los Angeles 37, Calif. (Page 62)

(Insert between pages 76 and 77. Many can be corrected by pen and ink on their respective pages.)

Page

- 5 3rd par., 5th line. Change to read "the baptisms of two of his children."
- 6 2nd par., last line. Change to read "cept for the two whose births." There were only two, (6:2) Elnathan Topping and (7:2) James Topping, as shown just below on page 6.
- 10 2nd par., 4th line. Change "Supervosor" to "Supervisor."
- 14 31:6 REV. CLAUDIUS HERRICK. 2nd line. Insert end parenthesis between Foster and semicolon thus: "Foster);". 3rd line. Begin parenthesis between Pierpont and dau., thus "HANNAH PIERPONT (dau. of".
- 17 Near bottom of page at (2) Barnabus Beers. Eliminate dots after Elizabeth. Her last name is known. It should be "Elizabeth (1666-1694), dau. of."
- 21 1st par. of 34:7 DR. JOHN PIERREPONT HERRICK, last line. Esther Post Foster died 5 July 1813, not 1812.
- 29 3rd par., 2nd line. Eliminate superfluous "while" to make it read "died when Elmira."
- 2nd par. of 44:8 ANNA CAROLINE HERRICK, 3rd line. "Highschool" should be "High School."
- 30 Underscore "48:8 DR. JOHN CLAUDIUS HERRICK, SR.,"
- In same par., 3rd line. He d. 30 September "1898," not 1899.
- In next par., middle of 6th line. Correct "Dur" to "Due."
- 32 Underscore "MARGARET FOSTER HERRICK."
- 34 51:9 HENRY CHAMPION BROWN. He hasn't moved, but new mailing address is Box 1026E, Kaneohe, Hawaii.
- 35 4th par., next to last line. Separate "and Pierson" thus, "and/Pierson,"
- 37 Last word in 3rd line. Eliminate extra "path." Word is "pathological."
- 41 70:9 ARTHUR WALTER HERRICK. In November 1950 Arthur and Irene (following the marriage of their daughter Marjorie and her change of residence to Alameda, Calif.), severed ties with the East and motored to California. They have settled at 722 Santa Clara Ave., Apt. C, Alameda, Calif. Arthur has connected with the Bechtel Corporation, one of the large and important engineering, and construction firms of San Francisco, located at 220 Bush Street, San Francisco. He is employed there as a piping draftsman and engineer.
- 42 72:9 EDWIN CROCKER HERRICK. In 1st line, eliminate the end parenthesis, to read "(son of 45:8 William Wright Herrick."

Continued on page 200. The following is a summary of the results of the investigation.

The first part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the general characteristics of the material.

The second part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the effect of the various factors on the results.

The third part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the effect of the various factors on the results.

The fourth part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the effect of the various factors on the results.

The fifth part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the effect of the various factors on the results.

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The ninth part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the effect of the various factors on the results.

The tenth part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the effect of the various factors on the results.

The eleventh part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the effect of the various factors on the results.

The twelfth part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the effect of the various factors on the results.

The thirteenth part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the effect of the various factors on the results.

The fourteenth part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the effect of the various factors on the results.

The fifteenth part of the investigation was devoted to a study of the effect of the various factors on the results.

- 43 75:9 DR. JOHN CLAUDIUS HERRICK, JR. New residence address, 637 Workman Street, San Fernando, Calif.
- 46 6th par. of 80:10 HERRICK CROSBY BROWN, next to last line. Change to "(Chaplain 1948)" not 1938. Also new residence address is 5741 B Vicente Street, Oakland 9, Calif. This is temporary and may change shortly. Safer address is at office, 1208 Latham Square Bldg., Oakland 12, Calif.
- 55 97:10 JOHN FREDERICK POWELL. 3rd line. Correct spelling of wife's middle name. It is Suzanne, not Suzanna.
In August 1950, John was recalled to active duty as a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Air Force and is assigned to a B-45 jet bomber squadron. He is on leave of absence from Gulf Oil Company and he and family now reside at 52 Roberts Road, Hampton, Va.
- 57 Underscore 107:10 NANCY ANN HERRICK.
101:10 MARJORIE HOPE HERRICK. Marjorie m. Alameda, Calif., 12 September 1950, John Rudolph Fischer (son of Roderick Carl Fischer and Lucile Isabel Brunner); b. Alameda, Calif., 4 November 1927. They are residing temporarily at 2116 San Antonio Ave., Alameda, pending the completion of a new house they are building at 1631 Mary Drive, Concord, Calif., into which they hope to move before March 1st, 1951.
John (Jack) attended A to Zed School, Berkeley, Calif., graduating in 1945. In October he entered the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, Long Island, N. Y., graduating June 15, 1949. He was commissioned an Ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve and served as 4th Mate on the S. S. Purdue Victory, owned by the Waterman Steamship Company, of Mobile, Alabama. In November 1949, he resigned this position and entered the insurance business with his father, who has operated for many years one of the leading insurance brokerage businesses of Oakland. Their offices are located at 801 Broadway Bldg., 1419 Broadway, Oakland 12, Calif. Marjorie and Jack are Republicans. He is a Congregationalist and she a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.
- 62 117:11 ELVA LOUISE BROWN. Correct spelling of middle name of husband is "Lewis," not "Louis." His name is Norbert Lewis Hanson.
- 63 The child (167:12) of Elva Louise Brown and Norbert Lewis Hanson, is "Norbert Lewis Hanson, Jr., b. Richmond, Calif., 5 December 1950."
- 76 48:8 DR. JOHN CLAUDIUS HERRICK. Year of death of wife, Ellen L. Topping, is "1921," not 1928.
49:8 HENRY FOSTER HERRICK. Year of death of wife, Mary Ann Herrick is "1927," not 1921.
Underscore (Page 32) MARGARET FOSTER HERRICK. Word comes to me that she has returned again from Boston and is living at the Young Hotel, King and Bishop Sts., Honolulu, Hawaii and plans to remain there permanently.
- 78 Item 7. Correct spelling of "Foreward" to "Foreword."
- 91 1st line under "Powell." Correct Barbara's middle name to read "Barbara Suzanne Deverell," not Suzanna.

February 5, 1951

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Below are listed some of the principal sources of information on the individuals recorded in this work. Space will not permit the listing of them all. Over the past 15 years, the writer has been gathering material on these and allied family lines and in his annual trips to the East has had the benefit of rare volumes and genealogies from many genealogical libraries. These include the New England Historic and Genealogical Society Library in Boston; Yale University Library in New Haven; New York City Public Library; East Hampton, Long Island; Historical Library; Newberry Library in Chicago; Los Angeles, Calif., Public Library; Sutro Library in San Francisco and the S. A. R. Memorial Library in San Francisco.

Standard genealogical works have been consulted, such as Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England; Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts; New England Historic and Genealogical Register volumes (hereafter referred to by the initials N. E. G.); town histories of many New England towns and cities; the Vital Records Books of many Massachusetts and some Connecticut towns (hereafter referred to by the initials V. R.); the seven volumes of Virkus' Compendium of American Genealogy (hereafter referred to as C. A. G.); the several volumes of the American Genealogist (hereafter referred to as A. G.).

Information and verification has been secured on some through correspondence with the Librarian of the Connecticut State Library at Hartford, with Yale University, Harvard, Dartmouth, Cornell, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke and other colleges whose alumni appear in this work.

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3. The Early History of Southampton, Long Island, New York, with Genealogies, by George Rogers Howell, M. A. (Yale University). Albany. Weed, Parsons & Company. 1887. 473 pages.
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11. Yale Class Books, Class Histories and Obituary Records, available in library of Yale Club, New York City.

12. Our genealogy includes the family trees of many of the wives and husbands who have married into the Herrick Family. The bibliography that follows has to do with those families. Since many of them are taken from the Genealogical section of Howell's History of Southampton, we will cover them first separately, listing the pages in Howell where the references occur.
- I. Cook Family (212-217). See 34:7 Esther Post Foster (p. 22).
 - II. Edwards Family (p. 238-240). See 109:10 Constance Marie Edwards Herrick (p. 59).
 - III. Foster (p. 247-256). See 27:5 Jerusha Foster Herrick (p. 12) and 34:7 Esther Post Foster (p. 22).
 - IV. Herrick (p. 293-296). Covers most of the Herricks to middle of nineteenth century.
 - V. Howell (p. 300-322). See 8:3 Mehitabel Howell (?) Herrick (p. 75).
 - VI. Huntting (p. 322-326). See 78:9 Nancy Ann Huntting Herrick (p. 45).
 - VII. Jagger (p. 327-330). See 49:8 Mary Ann (Herrick) Herrick (p. 31).
 - VIII. Jeasup (p. 332-334). See 78:9 Nancy Ann Huntting Herrick (p. 45).
 - IX. Sayre (p. 374-380). See 48:8 Ellen Louisa Topping Herrick (p. 30).
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INDEX

The value of a genealogy as a reference work is dependent largely on its index. We have attempted here to compile an index that is complete and that will assist the reader in determining which of several similar names may be the one in which he is interested. Each married woman is listed twice. First, under her maiden name, followed by her married last name in parenthesis. Second, under her married name, continuing with her full maiden name. For those assigned a definite double number in the genealogy, the second number of course designates the generation. Where the ancestry of intermarriages is given, the one number in parenthesis indicates the generation. A few non-relatives mentioned in the text are also indexed and, for your convenience, a number indicating the approximate generation is shown. Thus, in seeking out names, you should have a fair idea of the approximate period in which each indexee lived, and know whether or not he is the "John Doe" you are seeking.

Abbot, Abbott			
Hannah (Brown) (5)	25	Bartlett	
Hannah (Foster) (3)	22	Esther Childs (6)	47, 48
Sarah (Barnes) (4)	33	John (4)	48
Adams		Joseph (3)	48
Catherine (Morgan) (10)	18	Margaret (Harlow) (6)	41
Eleanor Newton (Winslow) (1)	40	Mary Waite (3)	48
John (1)	40	Nathan (6)	47, 48
Oliver (4)	33	Nathaniel (5)	48
Rachel Proctor (4)	33	Patience Cady (4)	48
Sibyl (Hale) (5)	33	Sally or Sarah (Van Petten) (7)	47, 48
Allen		Sarah Thompson (5)	48
George Townsend (7)	51	Basa, Teresa (Seper) (8)	41
Hannah Wallace (7)	51	Bayley, Mary (Underhill) (4)	51
Alling, Hannah (Brown) (3)	54	Beach, Sarah (Nichols) (3)	17
Annesley of Annesley (j)	16	Beers	
Annesley, Cecily (Pierrepont) (k)	16	Anthony (1)	17
Ashley, Emma (Riley) (8)	43	Barnabus (2)	17
Atherton		Elizabeth (1)	17
Oliver (5)	57	Elizabeth (Wilcoxson) (2)	17
Rachel (Goodfrey) (5)	57	Hannah Nichols (4)	17
Rachel (Hartwell) (6)	57	Nathan (3)	17
Atwater		Nathan (4)	17
Jonathan (3)	28	Sarah Beach (3)	17
Mary (Dickerman) (4)	28	Sarah (Pierpont) (5)	14, 17
Ruth Peck (3)	28	Belding, Elizabeth (Gilbert) (3)	33
Avery, Mary (Tisdale) (2)	41	Bell	
Babbington		Briody (9)	49
Sir Anthony (c)	17	Eleanor (Brown) (82:10)	49
Elizabeth (Pierrepont) (b)	17	Jannett (Crosby) (c)	25
Baker, Elizabeth (Sanderson) (9)	49	John (c)	25
Baldwin		Benedict,	
Hannah (Tuttle) (5)	28	Rev. Henry M. (7)	51
Jonathan (3)	25	Mary Esther (Peters) (8)	51
Mary (Brown) (4)	25	Berry, Lucille Garland (Brown) (81:10)	48
Mary (French) (3)	25	Beswick, John	8
Mary (Topping) (1:1)	5	Bevys, Alice (Marshall) (a)	54
Timothy (1)	5	Biggs, Elizabeth (Stowe) (1)	17
Ball, Lydia (Hemingway) (3)	17	Bingham, Laura M. (Swinerton) (7)	21
Ballard, Dorcas (Osgood) (4)	25	Birchard, Phebe (Worthington) (5)	20
Barnaby		Blake, Henry T.	15
Capt. Ambrose (4)	41	Blanchard	
Elizabeth Gardner (4)	41	Alison (Crosby) (b)	25
Sarah (Winslow) (5)	41	Hannah (Hartwell) (2) & (4)	26, 57
Barnes		Tabitha Lepingwell (1) & (3)	26, 57
Comfort (4)	33	Thomas (1) & (3)	26, 57
Elizabeth (Gilbert) (5)	33	Bliss, Nathaniel (2)	33
Lydia (Gilbert) (4)	33	Bond	
Mary Howe (3)	33	Jane (Ogden) (1)	38
Sarah Abbott (4)	33	Jonathan (a)	38
Thomas (3)	33	Bosworth, Alice (Hutchinson) (a)	33
Barney, Mary (Grant) (7)	59	Boyer	
		Charles (10)	60

INDEX

Richard Douglas (112:11)	60	Susannah Crosby (7)	24
Bracher, Dorothy (Deverell) (9)	55	Dr. Thaddeus (7)	23, 24, 25, 73
Bracket, Brackett		Rev. Thaddeus H. (38:8) ..	19, 23, 24, 34, 73
Alice (1)	25	William (2)	25
Rachel (Crosby) (2)	25	William (4)	25
Deacon Richard (1)	25	William (5)	25
Bradish, James	9	Bull, Susannah (Bunce) (1)	20
Bradt		Bunce	
Aeffie (Van Petten) (4)	47	Sarah (Worthington) (2)	20
Arent Andries (3)	47	Susannah Bull (1)	20
Catelyntje De Vos (3)	47	Thomas (1)	20
Brammer, Ann (Mac Phail) (8)	61	Burden	
Braxton, Lucy (Garland) (8)	48	John, Esq. (e)	17
Breck		Margaret (Pierrepont) (d)	17
Nathaniel (3)	18	Burnett, Frances C. (7)	45
Sarah (Pierpont) (4)	18	Burwell, Anne (Ogden) (4)	39
Brigham		Cady	
Anne (Crosby) (1)	25	Nicholas (3)	48
Isabel Watson (a)	25	Patience (Bartlett) (4)	48
Thomas (a)	25	Patience Redland (3)	48
Brown		Carter	
Anita Belle (Weaver) (84:10)	34, 50	Cordelia Judd (Hartwell) (9)	57, 58
Donald Stone (83:10)	34, 49	George R. (9)	58, 73
Dorothy Winifred Nicolls		George R., Jr. (10)	74
(80:10)	46, 47, 48, 70	Hannah Trufant Lord (7)	58
Edith Amelia Healy (51:9)	32, 34	Henry Athens Pierce (8)	58
Edward Herrick (50:9)	25, 32, 33, 34	Joseph Oliver (7)	58
Eleanor Bell (82:10)	48	Sybil Augusta Judd (8)	58
Eleanor Mary Elizabeth Sanderson (82:10) ..	49	Chamberlain, Sarah (Shed) (2)	25
Elizabeth Anne Myhre (113:11)	61	Chapin	
Elizabeth Jane Webster (79:10)	45, 46	Catherine (Bliss) (Gilbert) (2)	33
Elizabeth May (McClish) (111:11) ..	46, 59, 60	Cicely Penny (1)	33
Elizabeth Ruggles (2)	25	Dea. Samuel (1)	33
Elsie Louise (Hahn) (112:11)	46, 60, 77	Childs, Esther (Bartlett) (6)	47, 48
Elsie Louise Gilbert (50:9)	32, 33	Church, Mary (Graves) (2)	20
Elva Louise (Hanson) (117:11)	48, 62, 63	Clark	
Francis (3)	54	Jerusha (Peck) (6)	76
Gail Anne (160:12)	61	Dea. Joseph (4)	20
Gary Lee (159:12)	61	Louise Morgan (11)	18
George (3)	25	Lydia (Wright) (5)	20
Gilbert Hale (81:10)	34, 48	Nellie May (McClish) (10)	59
Gilbert Hale, Jr. (116:11)	48, 62, 77	Rebecca Huntington (4)	20
Gordon Denny (82:10)	34, 49, 74	Sameul (5)	76
Grace Isabel (52:9)	24, 25	Coates, Lucille (Hammerel) (9)	53
Grace Marguerite (Dixon) (114:11) ..	46, 61, 62	Coe, Robert	9
Hannah Alling (3)	54	Collier	
Henry Champion (51:9) ...	Preface, 25, 32, 34	Abigail (Peck) (3)	76
Herrick Crosby (80:10) ...	34, 46, 70, 74, 76	Joseph (2)	76
Janyce Lola Williams (116:11)	62	Collins	
John (a)	14	Charles (4)	18
Joseph (6)	25	Elizabeth (Pierpont) (5)	18
Kerry (164:12)	62	Conklin, Deborah (Herrick) (15:4)	11
Lucille Garland Berry (81:10)	48	Conkling, Joseph	11
Lydia Worthington Herrick (38:8) ..	20, 23, 73	Converse, Louise (Morgan) (10)	18
Marion Louise (115:11)	48	Cook	
Mary Baldwin (4)	25	Elizabeth (3)	22
Mary Ballard (Gould) (7)	24	Ellis (2)	22
Mary Osgood (5)	25	John (3)	22
Mary (Willette) (1)	14, 71	Jonathan (4)	22
Mehitabel (Trowbridge) (4)	54	Jonathan (5)	22
Phebe Harding (a)	14	Martha Cooper (2)	22
Ralph Pierpont (79:10)	34, 45, 46	Philomena (Peck) (5)	76
Ralph Pierpont, Jr. (113:11)	46, 61	Rev. Samuel (4)	76
Randall Scott (163:12)	62	Cooper	
Sarah Kidder (3)	25	Abraham (6)	12, 14
Sarah Foster (6)	25		

Elizabeth (Sayre) (5)	31	Daw	
Hannah Howell (6)	44	Anna Marie Felde (9)	56
John (1)	22	Barbara Jean (141:11)	57
John (2)	23	Betty Elaine Herrick (100:10)	56
John, Jr.	9	Harry (9)	56
Martha (Cook) (2)	22	Henry James (100:10)	56
Mary (Dickerman) (3)	28	Joyce Elaine (143:11)	57
Mehitabel (Hunting) (6)	44	Robert James (142:11)	57
Thomas	8	de Hooch	
Wibrooe (1)	22	Govertge Emonts (1)	51
Capt. Zophar	12	Heylken (Underhill) (2)	51
Crane		John (a)	51
Barzillai (6)	29	William (1)	51
Irene Lazell (Nichols) (7)	29	Deincourt	
Lydia Eddy (6)	29	Baron Edmund (k)	16
Crocker		Maud (Pierrepont) (j)	16
Charles (8)	20, 21, 73, 74	Deming	
Charles (10)	74	Emily Reed (7)	20
Charles Templeton (10)	73	John J. (7)	20
Clara Ella (Swinerton) (8)	21	Mary Ann (Crocker) (8)	20
Clark Wright (8)	21, 74	Deverell	
Clark Wright (10)	74	Barbara Suzanne (Powell) (97:10)	55
Edwin Bryant (8)	20, 21	Dorothy Bracher (9)	55
Elizabeth (Eliza) Wright (7)	20, 21	Edwin Diller (9)	55
Henry Joseph (10)	74	De Vos, Catelyntje (Bradt) (3)	47
Henry Smith (8)	21	Dickerman	
Isaac (7)	20, 21	Abraham (3)	28
Julia A. Kimball (8)	21	Elisha (6)	28, 71
Margaret Eleanor Rhodes (8)	20, 21	Ellen (2)	28
Mary Ann Deming (8)	20, 21	Eunice Tuttle (5)	28
Sarah (8)	21	Eunice (Wheeler) (7)	27, 28
William Henry (9)	21, 73	Isaac (4)	28
William Willard (9)	21, 74	Mary Atwater (4)	28
Crosby		Mary Cooper (3)	28
Alison Blanchard (b)	25	Pamelia Tuttle (6)	28
Anne Brigham (1)	25	Stephen (5)	28
Anthony (b)	25	Thomas (2)	28
Betsey Hartwell (6)	25	Dickerson, Margaret (Young) (7)	47
Jane Sotheron (a)	25	Dingman	
Jannett Bell (c)	25	Doris Elaine (Herrick) (108:10)	58
John (e)	25	Harley Spencer (9)	58
Josiah (5)	25, 26	Viola Lucille Robbins (9)	58
Miles (d)	25	Dixon	
Nathan (3)	25	Charlene Louise (162:12)	62
Oliver (4)	25	Charles Francis (10)	61
Lieut. Oliver (5)	25	Charles Kenneth (161:12)	62
Rachel Brackett (2)	25	Grace Marguerite Brown (114:11)	61
Rachel Stickney (5)	25	Kenneth Chester (114:11)	61
Rebecca (4)	25	Martha Lucille Hannon (10)	61
Sarah Shed (3)	25	Doster	
Simon (1)	25	Alexis (85:10)	50
Simon (2)	25	Alexis, Jr. (11)	51
Susannah (Brown) (7)	24	Alexis Doster, III (11)	51
Thomas (c)	25	Cecil Cunningham (10)	51
Thomas (a)	25	David Cunningham (11)	51
Crossman, Lucy (Pierpont) (5)	18	Katharine Herrick Howell (Underhill) (85:10)	50
Cunningham		Ruth Porter (9)	50
Cecil (Doster) (10)	51	Stephanie Whitney (11)	51
Seymour (9)	51	William Emile (9)	50
Stephanie Whitney (9)	51	Dowsett, Thomasine (Hale) (a)	33
Curtis, Elizabeth (Wilcoxson) (1)	17	Dummer, Jeremiah (3)	72
Dana, Prof. James D. (6)	23, 72	Dwight	
Davenport		Rev. Timothy	14, 22
Abigail (3)	71	Rev. Timothy (5)	14, 71, 72, 73
Rev. John (1)	27, 70, 71	Rev. Timothy (7)	71, 73

INDEX

aton	
Roxalana (Mellish) (6)	33
Theophilus (1)	70
ddy, Lydia (Crane) (6)	29
Edick, Jane Ann (Thomas) (7)	28
Edwards	
Ann (2)	59
Anne (4)	59
Anne (Edwards) (5)	59
Constance Marie (Herrick)(109:10)	58, 59, 77
Daniel (6)	59
Elizabeth O'Neil (7)	59
Frances Grant (9)	58, 59
Frank Elmore (9)	58, 59
Henry (5)	59, 77
John (3)	59, 77
John (4)	59, 77
Rev. Jonathan (4)	14, 71, 73
Joseph (7)	59
Margaret Kay (8)	59
Mary Stanbrough (3)	59
Sarah Pierpont (4)	71
Sarah Sherman (6)	59
Silas (8)	59, 77
William (2)	59, 77
Emerson	
Abigail (Hale) (4)	33
Hannah Marden (3)	33
Stephen (3)	33
Empson	
Anne (Pierrepont) (c)	17
Sir Richard (d)	17
Erskine, Gen'l Sir William	10, 12, 13, 31, 44
Fairly	
Alida (Van Petten) (7)	47
Elizabeth Toll (6)	47
John (6)	47
Farnham	
Hannah Wilcoxson (3)	33
Lydia (Griswold) (5)	33
Peter (3)	33
Feake	
Elizabeth (Townes-Winthrop) (1)	51
Elizabeth (Underhill) (2)	51
Lieut. Robert (1)	51
Felde, Anna Marie (Daw) (9)	56
Ferris	
Jeffrey (1)	47
John (2)	51
Mary Jackson (2)	51
Mary (Underhill) (3)	51
Peter (2)	47
Ruth (Peck) (3)	47
Firth, Mary Adelaide (Howey) (9)	56
Fish	
John	7
Laura (Judd) (7)	58
Fisher, Lenora (Metcalf) (8)	55
Fitz Williams	
Margaret (Pierrepont) (i)	16
Sir William, Knt. (j)	16
Thomas (1)	16
Fones, Elizabeth (Winthrop) (1)	47
Foot, Dorcas (Hitchcock) (4)	54

Foster	
Ann (Hunting) (7)	44
Christopher (1)	5, 12, 22
Elizabeth (4)	22
Esther Post (Herrick) (34:7)	21, 22
Frances Stevens (1)	12, 22
Hannah (6)	44
Hannah Abbott (3)	22
Hannah Abbot (5)	25
James (6)	21, 22
James H.	6
Jeremiah (3)	12
Jerusha (Herrick) (27:5)	12, 13
John (2)	12, 22
John (3)	22
John (4)	22
John F. (7)	32
Josiah (5)	22
Phebe Cook (6)	21, 22
Sarah (4)	12
Sarah (Brown) (6)	25
Sophia W. (Herrick) (8)	32
Stephen (4)	12
William (5)	25
William (6)	44
Fox, Birdie (Yearsley) (8)	41
Franke	
Frances (Pierrepont) (g)	17
Sir William, Knt. (h)	17
French	
Hannah (Wheeler) (2)	33
Mary (Baldwin) (3)	25
Gales, Catherine (Hanson) (10)	
Gardner, Elizabeth (Barnaby) (4)	41
Galpin, Abigail (Peck) (4)	76
Garland	
Braxton (9)	48
Elva Wheeler (9)	48
Lucille (Brown) (81:10)	48
Gascoyne, Elizabeth Somers (Herrick)(45:8)	30
Gilbert	
Catherine Chapin (Bliss) (2)	33
Dr. Chas. Henry (8)	32, 33
Eliza Mellish (7)	33
Elizabeth Barnes (5)	33
Elizabeth Belding (3)	33
Elsie Louise (Brown) (50:9)	32, 33
Esther Roxalana Smith (6)	33
Dea. Henry (3)	33
Luke (5)	33
Lydia (1)	33
Lydia Barnes (4)	33
Samuel (4)	33
Sarah Louise Hale (8)	32, 33
Solomon, Sr. (6)	33
Solomon, Jr. (7)	33
Thomas (1)	33
Thomas (2)	33
Gildersleeve, Richard	9
Girdler, Ralph	49
Gmelin, Sophie (Schwab) (6)	38
Goettlemann, Anna Sybella Christina (Yost)	
(7)	30
Gold, Rebecca (Nichols) (5)	34

- Stedman (7) 57
 Susan (2) & (a) 26, 57
 Dr. Thomas (5) 25, 26
 William (2) & (a) 26, 57
Hatheway
 Curtis Rose (9) 52
 Curtis Rose, Jr. (87:10) 52
 Curtis Rose, III (125:11) 52, 64
 Elizabeth Pearsall (9) 52
 Julia Howell (87:10) 52
 Julie Ann (126:11) 52, 64
 William Howell (124:11) 52, 64, 74
Hawley, Miriam (Wheeler) (2) 28
Hayes
 Ezekial (5) 54
 Harriet (Trowbridge) (6) 54
 Julia Anna (Peck) (7) 26
 Mary Hemingway (5) 54
Haynes
 Rev. Joseph (2) 71
 Sarah (3) 71
Hays
 Julia Anne (Peck) (7) 76
 Stephen (6) 76
Hayward, Betty (Hartwell) (5) 25, 26
Hazard, Thomas 9
Hazen, Isabel (Wood) (2) & (4) 26, 57
Healy
 Amelia Jane King (8) 34
 Edith Amelia (Brown) (51:9) 34
 Edwin Fuller (8) 34
Hemenway, Josephine (Kenyon) (9) 53
Hemingway
 Rev. Jacob (3) 17, 73
 Lydia Ball (3) 17
 Lydia (Pierpont) (4) 17
 Mary (Hayes) (5) 54
Herrick, English Pedigree,
Eric, Eyrick, Hericke, etc. 65-69
Herrick
 Abigail (Rogers) (21:4) 11
 Agnes Linda (58:9) 28
 Alan Howard (106:10) 43
 Amelia Goodrich Wheeler (40:8) 27, 28
 Amy Cordelia (63:9) 28, 39, 74
 Amy Ida Simms (75:9) 43
 Anita Louisa (Krause) (76:9) 31, 43
 Anna Bertha (Mariana) (Martin) (68:9) 30, 41
 Anna Caroline (Nichols) (44:8) ... 20, 24, 29
 Arthur Eugene (99:10) 42, 56
 Arthur Walter (70:9) 30, 41, 42
 Capt. Austin (7) 13, 31, 32
 Barbara Eleanor (105:10) 43
 Betty Elaine (Daw) (100:10) 42, 56, 57
 Caroline Coates (131:11) 53
 Charles Claudius (39:8) 20, 26, 27, 76
 Charles Claudius, Jr. (56:9) 27
 Clarissa Halsey (32:6) 13
 Rev. Claudius (31:6) 2, 13, 14, 72, 73
 Cleopatra Yearsley (70:9) 41
 Constance Marie Edwards (109:10) 58, 59
 Corene Elizabeth (102:10) 42
 Deborah Conkling (15:4) 11
 Doris Elaine Dingman (108:10) 58
 Dorothy (15:4) 11, 31
 Dorothy Isabel Mantz (72:9) 42
 Earle Pierrepont (88:10) 36, 52
 Edna Alvina Werner (38:10) 52
 Edward Claudius
 (36:7) 10, 15, 22, 23, 36, 72, 73
 Edward Claudius (57:9) 28
 Edward Linus (91:10) 36, 53
 Rev. Edward Pierpont
 (40:8) 10, 20, 27, 28, 71, 73
 Edward Pierpont (64:9) 29
 Edwin Crocker (72:9) 30, 42
 Elizabeth Somers Gascoyne (45:8) 30
 Elizabeth Talcott (130:11) 53
 Ellen Elizabeth (59:9) 28
 Ellen Louisa Topping (48:8) 30
 Elmira Jane Thomas (41:8) 28
 Emily Elizabeth Schwab (61:9) 36, 39
 Emma Elizabeth Yost (45:8) 30
 Esther Pierrepont (77:9) 32
 Esther Post Foster (34:7) 21, 22, 75
 Ethel (Warwick) (65:9) 29, 39, 40
 Eunice (Jessup) (30:6) 13
 Eunice (White) (24:5) 11
 Eunice Rogers (20:4) 11
 Eunice Wheeler (Trowbridge)
 (94:10) 39, 53, 54, 70
 Frank Howard (71:9) 30, 42
 George (5) 31
 Maj. George 12
 George Lucius (41:8) 20, 28
 George Lucius (73:9) 30, 43
 Hannah (28:5) 11
 Hannah Pierpont (31:6) 13, 14, 72
 Harriet Eleanor Riley (73:9) 43
 Deacon Henry (27:5) 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 31, 44
 Rev. Henry (33:7) 15, 18, 19, 20, 25, 73
 Henry Dutton (37:8) 20
 Henry Foster (49:8) 13, 22, 31, 44, 76
 Henry, Frederick (69:9) 30
 Irene (3) 75
 Irene (Raynor) (16:4) 11
 Irene Marie Sweeney (71:9) 42
 Irene Seper (70:9) 41
 Isabelle Springsteel (71:9) 42
James
 (2:2) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 31, 44
 James (9:3) 8
 James (19:4) 11
 James Claudius (46:8) 22
 James Pierpont (60:9) 28, 36
 Gen'l Jedediah 10
 Jerusha Foster (27:5) 12, 13
 John Austin (78:9) Preface, 11, 13, 31, 32, 44
 Dr. John Claudius, Sr. (48:8) 22, 30, 73, 76
 John Claudius, Jr. (75:9) 31, 43
 John Huntting (108:10) 45, 58
 John Ogden (93:10) 39
 Dr. John Pierrepont
 (34:7) 14, 15, 21, 22, 73, 75
 John Schuyler (149:11) 58
 Josephine Kenyon (129:11) 53
 Julia Anna (Walters) (55:9) 27, 36
 Julia Anna Peck (39:8) 26, 73, 76
 Julia Rose (127:11) 53
 Lewis (43:8) 20
 Louisa Phebe (47:8) 22
 Lydia Worthington (Brown)

(38:8)	20, 23, 24, 73, 76	Herrize, Sir John, Knt. (k)	16
Mabel (Howell) (53:9)	27, 35	Hildreth, Peter	11
Margaret Foster (9)	32, 76	Hill, Mary (Stickney) (3)	25
Margaret Pierrepont (Shannon)(110:10)	45, 59	Hitchcock	
Marjorie Hope (101:10)	42, 57	Capt. Amos (4)	54
Martha (12:3)	8	Dorcas (Foote) (4)	54
Martha (Wooley) (29:5)	12	Dorcas (Trowbridge) (5)	54
Martha Topping (2:2) .. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 31		Hoadley	
Mary (Howell) (10:3)	8	Caroline (Trowbridge) (7)	54
Mary Ann (Herrick) (49:8) 10, 13, 31, 32, 76		Polly Harrison (6)	54
Mary Horton (32:6)	13	Capt. Simeon (6)	54
Mary Katherine Hammerel (92:10)	53	Hoard	
Mary Wells Jagger (7)	31, 32	Catherine Brown (5)	41
Mehitabel Howell (8:3)	10, 11, 31, 75	Sarah (Winslow) (6)	41
Mehitabel (Sayre) (26:5)	11	William (5)	41
Mehitabel (Topping) (18:4)	11	Hobby	
Melissa (152:11)	59	Rebecca (3)	47
Minner Treat Hungerford (60:9)	36	Rebecca (Lyon) (4)	47
Nancy Ann (Hartwell)		Thomas (3)	47
(107:10)	32, 45, 57, 58, 72	Hodges	
Nancy Ann Huntting (78:9) Preface, 11, 44, 45		Bethia Williams (3)	41
Nancy Huntting (148:11)	58	Charity (Winslow) (4)	41
Nathan (20:4)	11	Maj. Joseph (3)	41
Nathan (23:5)	11	Hoffman, Elizabeth Augusta (Sweeney) (8) ..	42
Nathaniel (25:5)	11	Holmes, Eliza Jane (Porter) (10)	63
Owen Wright (104:10)	43	Hooker	
Phebe (17:4)	11	Mary (Pierpont) (3)	14, 18, 71
Phebe (22:5)	11	Mary Willette (2)	14
Phebe Pierson (6)	31	Rev. Samuel (2)	14, 17, 71
Pierrepont Foster (54:9)	35	Rev. Thomas (1).....	14, 17, 71, 73, 76
Pierrepont Foster (54:9)	27	Horton, Mary T. (Herrick) (32:6)	13
Robin (150:11)	58	Howard	
Ruth Naomi Howey (99:10)	56	Daniel (4)	39
Ruth Talcott Kenyon (92:10)	53	Phoebe (Ogden) (5)	39
Rev. Samuel E. (8)	10, 32	Rachel Latimer (4)	39
Samuel Foster (109:10) 31, 44, 45, 58, 59, 76		Howe	
Samuel Foster, Jr. (151:11)	59	Gen'l Hezekiah	22
Sandra Sue (128:11)	53	Mary (Barnes) (3)	33
Sarah (Petty) (11:3)	8	Howell	
Sarah Maria Wright (33:7)	18, 19, 20, 25	Abraham Pierson (8)	35, 72
Sarah Maria (35:7)	15	Ann Hampton (c)	75
Sarah Maria (42:8)	20, 24	Anna Smith (8)	35
Sarah Stanbrough (9:3)	8	Deborah Jagger (6)	32
Selden (32:6)	13	Edward (a)	35, 72, 75
Selden Foster (74:9)	31	Frances (a)	75
Seymour Morton (62:9)	28, 39	Rev. George Rogers (8)	73
Snowden Pierpont (103:10)	43	Hannah (Cooper) (6)	44
Sophia W. Foster (8)	32	Henry (b)	75
Stephen (4)	31	Major John (1)	75
Stephen (15:4)	11	John (2)	5, 7, 8, 10, 75
Suzanna Wheeler (132:11)	53	Julia (Hatheway) (87:10)	35, 52
Thomas (13:3)	8	Katharine Herrick (Underhill) (Doster)	
Wilhelmina Henriette Helena Ness (54:9) ..	35	(85:10)	35, 50
William (2 ¹ :2)	3, 7, 9	Mabel Herrick (53:9)	35
William (8:3).....	8, 10, 11, 31, 35, 75	Mabel Louise (Hallock) (86:10)	35, 51, 52
William (14:4)	11	Martha White (2)	10, 75
William (6)	31	Mary Herrick (10:3)	8
William Worthington (61:9)	28, 36-39, 73	Mehitabel (Herrick) (8:3)	10, 75
William Worthington, Jr. (92:10) .	39, 53, 74	Richard (2)	7, 52
William Wright (45:8)	20, 30	Dea. Samuel	12
Herrigel		Sarah (Rogers) (1)	75
Anna Weigand (10)	63	Susannah (1)	75
Barbara Benedict (171:12)	63	William (c)	75
Fred, Jr. (10)	63	William Edward (53:9)	35, 72
Janet Benedict Underhill (122:11)	63	Howey	
John Hunt (122:11)	63	John Thomas (9)	56

INDEX

Mary Adelaide Firth (9)	56	Zerviah Huntting (5)	45
Ruth Naomi (Herrick) (99:10)	56	Johnson, Hannah (Lord) (6)	58
Hoyt		Jones, Eleanor (Mariani) (8)	41
Mary (Lyon) (2)	47	Joyce	
Simon (1)	47	Abigail (Wright) (3)	19
Hungerford		Susanna (Wright) (2)	19
Elizabeth Treat (8)	36	William (2)	19
Linus Watson (8)	36	Judd	
Minnie Treat (Herrick) (60:9)	36	Dr. Gerrit Parmele (7)	58
Huntington, Rebecca (Clark) (4)	20	Laura Fish (7)	58
Hunting, Huntting		Sybil Augusta (Carter) (8)	58
Ann Foster (7)	44	Kahrau, Wilhelmina (Krause) (8)	43
Col. Benjamin (6)	44	Kay, Margaret (Edwards) (8)	59
Edward Payson (8)	44, 45	Kenyon	
Elizabeth Payne (3)	44	Dr. James Henry (9)	51
Esther Seaborn (2)	44	Dr. Josephine Hemenway (9)	51
John (2)	44	Ruth Talcott (Herrick) (92:10)	53
John (3)	44	Ketchum, Mary (Greene) (8)	59
Mary Frances Jessup (8)	44	Kidder	
Mary Green (4)	44	Anna Moore (2)	25
Mehitabel Cooper (6)	44	James (2)	25
Nancy Ann (Herrick) (78:9)	44, 45	Sarah (Brown) (3)	25
Rev. Nathaniel (4)	44	Kimball, Julia A. (Crocker) (8)	21
Samuel (5)	44, 45	King, Amelia Jane (Healy) (8)	34
William (7)	44	Kingston, Duke of	16
Zerviah Rhodes (5)	44, 45	Kirby, Joan (Hale) (b)	33
Hutchinson		Kitchell	
Alice Bosworth (a)	33	Johanna (Peck) (2)	47
Mary Hale (1)	33	Robert (1)	47
Richard (a)	33	Klaugus, Minnie Wilhelmina (Ness) (8)	35
Jackson, Mary (Ferris) (2)	51	Knapp	
Jagger		Melicent (Smith) (7)	57
Deborah (6)	32	Rebecca (Peck) (5)	47
Elizabeth (1)	31	Knox, Eleanor (Wheeler) (6)	38
Hannah (2)	31	Krause	
James (5)	31	Amelia Rose (Werner) (9)	52
Jane (5)	31	Alexis Rudolph (76:9)	43
Jeremiah (1)	31	Anita Louise Herrick (76:9)	43
John (2)	31	Max L. (8)	43
Mary (4)	31	Wilhelmina Kahrau (8)	43
Mary Wells (Herrick) (7)	31, 32	Kunze	
Samuel (3)	31	Catherine Eliza (Meier) (5)	38
Samuel (4)	31	Rev. Christopher (4)	38
Samuel (6)	32	Margaretta Henrietta Muhlenberg (4)	38
James, Rev. W. A.	32	Lambert, Constance (Sotherton) (b)	25
Jess		Langford	
Abigail (Wright) (3)	19	Ellen (Pierrepont) (f)	17
Susanna (2)	19	Sir Nicholas, Knt. (g)	17
William (2)	19	Langton, Mary Elizabeth (8)	42
Jessup		Latimer, Rachel (Howard) (4)	39
Bethia (3)	45	Lay	
Eunice (Herrick) (30:6)	13	Mary Stanton (3)	33
Frances Z. Burnett (7)	45	Robert (3)	33
Henry (3)	45	Temperance (Griswold) (4)	33
John (1)	45	Lepingwell, Tabitha (Blanchard)	
John (2)	45	(1) & (3)	26, 57
Mary Frances (Huntting) (8)	44, 45	Lloyd, Margaret (Powell) (8)	41
Mehitabel (4)	45	Loomis	
Pamela Mackie (6)	45	Elizabeth White (3)	20
Samuel Huntting (6)	45	Elizabeth (Wright) (4)	20
Thomas	12	Samuel (3)	20
Dea. Thomas (4)	45	Lord	
William	9	Hannah Johnson (6)	58
Maj. Zebulon (5)	45	Hannah Trufant (Carter) (7)	58
Zebulon (7)	45		

John (6)	58	Mead	
Mary Sheldon (Pierpont) (6)	18	Benjamin (3)	47
Lyon		Elizabeth (Peck) (4)	47
Cabel (5)	47	Elnathan (4)	47
Charlotte Rebecca (Nicolls) (8)	46, 47	Eunice (Lyon) (5)	47
Daniel (6)	47	Meadows, Charles	15
Elizabeth Green (6)	47	Meier	
Esther Peck (7)	46, 47	Caspar (5)	38
Eunice Mead (5)	47	Catherine Eliza Kunze (5)	38
John (3)	47	Henrietta Margaritta (von Post) (6)	38
Joseph (7)	46, 47	Mellish	
Martha Johanna Winthrop (2)	47	Eliza (Gilbert) (7)	33
Mary Hoyt (2)	47	Roxalana Eaton (6)	33
Rebecca Hobby (4)	47	Stephen (6)	33
Thomas (2)	47	Melton	
Thomas (4)	47	Sir John, Knt. (f)	17
William C.	32	Thomasin (Pierrepont) (e)	17
McClish		Metcalf	
Clark Wesley (111:11)	59, 60	Alberti (8)	55
Clark Wesley, Jr. (153:12)	60	Elma Eugenie Sharper (9)	55
Elizabeth May Brown (111:11)	59, 60	Lenora Fisher (8)	55
Fred W. (10)	59	Marjorie Lenora (Nichols) (96:10)	55
Marilyn May (155:12)	60	Norman Edward (9)	55
Nellie May Clark (10)	59	Milward, Sarah Ann (Walters) (8)	36
Paul Scott (154:12)	60	Montboucher	
McDaniel		Sir George (i)	16
Frank Robin (117:11)	62	Joan (Pierrepont) (h)	16
Marie Robin (10)	62	Moore, Anna (Kidder) (2)	25
William Frank (10)	62	Morgan	
McCann, Elizabeth Margaret (Hahn) (10)	60	Amelia Sturgis (8)	18
Mackie		Anne (11)	18
David (5)	45	Catherine Adams (10)	18
Pamela (Jessup) (6)	45	Charles Francis (11)	18
MacPhail		Frances Louisa Tracy (8)	18
William (7)	61	Frances Tracy (10)	18
Ann Brammer (8)	61	Henry Sturgis Pierpont (10)	18
Elizabeth Squair (7)	61	Henry Sturgis (11)	18
Ella Maria Snider (9)	61	Jane Norton Grew (9)	18
Ethelyn Grafton (Myhre) (10)	61	Jane Norton (10)	18
Hugh (8)	61	John Adams (11)	18
Robert (9)	61	John Pierpont (8)	14, 18
Mantz		John Pierpont, Jr. (9)	18
Dorothy Isabel (Herrick) (72:9)	42	John Pierpont, III (11)	18
Emily Snowden (8)	42	Juliet Pierpont (7)	18
Ernest Walter (8)	42	Junius S. (7)	18
Manvers		Junius Spencer (10)	18
Annora de (Pierrepont) (k)	16	Louise Converse (10)	18
Lionel de (k)	16	Louise (Clark) (11)	18
Sir Michael de (1)	16	Meles (11)	18
Marden, Hannah Emerson (3)	33	Peter Angus (11)	18
Mariani		Muhlenberg	
Anna Bertha Herrick (68:9)	41	Henry Melchior (3)	38
Charles Albert (68:9)	41	Margaretta Henrietta (Kunze) (4)	38
Egusto (8)	41	Mulford, Caroline (Parker) (7)	54
Eleanor Jones (8)	41	Myhre	
Marshall		Arthur Halfdon (10)	61
Alice Bevys (a)	54	Elizabeth Anne (Brown) (113:11)	61
Elizabeth (Trowbridge) (1)	54	Ethelyn Grafton MacPhail (10)	61
John (a)	54	Halfdon (10)	61
Martin		Halvor Alexander (9)	61
Anna Bertha Herrick (68:9)	41	Laura Frederika Pedersen (9)	61
Emma (8)	41	Ness	
Frederick (68:9)	41	Jacob Michel (8)	35
Grace (Phelps) (3)	20	Minnie Wilhelmina Klaufus (8)	35
Joseph (8)	41	Wilhelmina Henrietta Hellena (Herrick)	

INDEX

(54:9)	35	Lucy Elizabeth Trowbridge (8)	54
Newton		Paull	
Benoni	8	Dorothy (2)	29
Eleanor (Winslow) (1)	40	Joanna (3)	29
Nichols		John (2)	29
Caleb (2)	28	William (1)	29
Dorothy Winslow (Powell) (67:9)	30, 41	Pawley, Honora or Leonora (Underhill)	50
Ephraim (5)	34	Payne	
Gladys Harlow Winslow (66:9)	40, 41	Elizabeth (Huntting) (3)	44
Hannah (Beers) (4)	17	Thomas (2)	44
Irene Lazell Crane (7)	29	Pearsall, Elizabeth (Hatheway) (9)	52
Joanna Paull (3)	29	Peck	
John (6)	29	Abigah (4)	76
Rev. John Thomas (44:8)	29, 73	Abigail (3)	76
Jonathan (3)	17	Abigail Galpin (4)	76
Margaret Winslow (6)	29	Amy Rundell (6)	47
Marjorie Lenora Metcalf (96:10)	55	Rev. David (6)	47
Pierrepoint Herrick (66:9)	30, 40, 41, 73	Elizabeth (1)	27, 47, 70
Rebecca (Griswold) (6)	34	Elizabeth Mead (4)	47
Rebecca Gold (5)	34	Esther (Lyon) (7)	46, 47
Sarah (Wheeler) (3)	28	Henry (6)	73, 76
Dr. Thomas Gilbert (7)	29	Horace Clark (7)	26, 73, 76
Thomas Gilbert (96:10)	41, 55	Jeremiah (2)	27, 47, 70, 73
Dr. William (3)	29	Jerusha Clark (6)	76
Nicolls		Jesse (5)	76
Charlotte Rebecca Lyon (8)	46, 48	Johanna Kitchell (2)	47
Cora May Van Patten (9)	46, 47	Julia Anna (Herrick) (39:8)	26, 73, 76
Dorothy Winifred (Brown) (80:10)	46	Julia Anna Hays (7)	26, 76
Rev. George Wesley (8)	46, 47, 48	Martha (1)	76
Col. Richard	2	Deacon Paul (1)	73, 76
William Ray (9)	46, 47, 48	Philomena Cook (5)	76
Nordyke, Ida Ellis (Sims) (8)	43	Rebecca Knapp (5)	47
North		Ruth (Atwater) (3)	28
Bathsheba (Griswold) (3)	33	Ruth Ferris (3)	47
Mary Price (2)	33	Samuel (2)	76
Thomas (2)	33	Samuel (3)	47, 76
Northend		Theophilus (4)	47
Edna Halstead (1)	33	Theophilus (5)	47
Ezekial (1)	33	William (1)	27, 47, 70, 73
Sarah (Hale) (2)	33	Pedersen	
Ogden		Laura Frederika (Myhre) (9)	61
Abigail Weed (6)	39	Ole (8)	61
Abraham (6)	39	Sorene (Palmersen) (8)	61
Anne Burwell (4)	39	Peirce	
David (2)	39	Jacob (5)	33
David (4)	39	Miriam (Hale) (6)	33
Dinah (3)	39	Rebecca Whitcomb (5)	33
Elizabeth Swaine (2)	39	Pelletreau, Capt. Elias	12
Emily Butler (Wheeler) (7)	38, 39	Penny, Cicely (Chapin) (1)	33
Jane Bond (1)	38	Pennypacker	
John (1)	38	Isaac Anderson (9)	54, 55
John (5)	39	Isaac Rusling (8)	55
Phoebe Howard (5)	39	Louise Renham (9)	54
Thomas (3)	39	Morton (9)	Preface, 13
Oliver, Magdeline (Winslow) (a)	40	Samuel Whitaker (8)	55
O'Neil, Elizabeth (Edwards) (7)	59	Virginia (Warwick) (95:10)	54, 55
Osgood		Peters	
Dorcas Ballard (4)	25	Godfrey J. H. (8)	51
Mary (Brown) (5)	25	Helen Benedict (Underhill) (9)	50, 51
Stephen (4)	25	Mary Esther Benedict (8)	51
Palmersen, Sorene (Pedersen) (8)	61	Petty, Sarah Herrick (11:3)	8
Parker		Phelps	
Caroline Mulford (7)	54	Elizabeth (Wright) (4)	20
Joseph (7)	54	Grace Martin (3)	20
		Nathaniel (3)	20
		Phillips, Martha Topping (Herrick) (2:2) 8, 75	

INDEX

Phillips, Zerubabel (2)	8, 75	Gailen Holmes (169:12)	63
Pierpont, Pierrepont		Pamela Howell (168:12)	63
Abigail Davenport (3)	71	Ralph Carlyle (10)	63
Anne Sherman (4)	18	Ruth (Doster) (9)	50
Annora de Manvers (k)	16	Post	
Sir Edmund (g)	16	Esther (Foster) (5)	22
Sir Edmund de(h)	16	Henry	6
Elizabeth (a)	17	Stephen	12
Elizabeth Collins (5)	18	Powell	
Evelyn	17	Barbara Suzanne Deverell (97:10)	55, 56
Francis (d)	17	Dorothy Winslow Nichols (67:9)	41
Sir George (b)	17	Edward (8)	41
Sir Godfrey de (r)	16	Frederick John (67:9)	41
Hannah (Herrick) (31:6)	2, 13, 14, 72	Frederick Kent (140:11)	56
Sir Henry de (1)	16	John Frederick (97:10)	41, 55, 56
Henry (e)	17	Marcia Suzanna (139:11)	56
Sir Henry (f)	17	Margaret Lloyd (8)	41
Sir Henry de (i)	16	Margaret Lloyd (98:10)	41, 56
Sir Henry de (k)	16	Price, Mary (North) (?)	33
Hezekiah (4)	17	Proctor, Rachel (Adams) (4)	33
Sir Hugh de (5)	14, 16	Putnam, John Graves (10)	74
Hugh de (o)	16	Quinney, Mary Herrick (5:2)	6
Sir Ingoldbrand de (p)	16	Rader, Gladys Ellen (Williams) (10)	62
James (1)	17	Ramsay, Nathaniel (7)	55
Rev. James (3)	14, 17, 18, 71	Rapp., Johanna P. F. (Schwab) (5)	38
James (4)	18, 73	Rau	
James (5)	18	Christine (Trowbridge) (9)	53, 54
John (2)	17	Gottlieb (8)	53, 54
John (5)	14, 15, 17	Marion (Wieggers) (8)	53, 54
Rev. John (6)	18	Raymond	
Juliet (Morgan) (7)	18	Aaron (5)	51
Lucy Crossman (5)	18	Hannah Wilks (5)	51
Lydia Hemingway (4)	17, 73	Mary A. (Underhill) (6)	51
Margaret (1)	17	Raynor	
Mary Hooker (3)	14, 17, 18, 71	Elizabeth (Herrick) (25:5)	11
Mary Sheldon Lord (6)	18	Irene Herrick (16:4)	11
Sir Robert de (j)	16	Jonathan (3)	11
Sir Robert de (m)	16	Sarah Pierson (3)	11
Sir Robert de (q)	16	Redland, Patience (Cady) (3)	48
Robert, First, Earl of Kingston (1)	17	Reed, Emily (Deming) (7)	20
Sarah (Edwards) (4)	71	Renham, Louise (Pennypacker) (9)	54
Sarah Beers (5)	15, 17	Rhodes	
Sarah Breck (4)	14, 18	John (7)	20
Sarah Haynes (3)	71	Margaret Eleanor (Crocker) (8)	20, 21
Simon de (m)	16	Zerviah (Hunting) (5)	44, 45
Thankful Stowe (2)	17	Richards, Sarah (Weed) (5)	39
William (a)	17	Riley	
Sir William (c)	17	Emma Ashley (8)	43
William de (n)	16	Harriet Eleanor (Herrick) (73:9)	43
William de (p)	16	John Henry (8)	43
Pierson		Rinckhout, Geertruy (Groot) (4)	47
Rev. Abraham (1)	11, 23, 35, 71, 72	Robbins, Viola Lucille (Dingman) (9)	58
Henry (1)	5, 35	Robin, Marie (McDaniel) (10)	62
Josiah	11	Rogers	
Sarah Raynor (3)	11	Eunice (Herrick) (20:4)	11
Theophilus	11	Mary (3)	11
Plantagenet		Obadiah (3)	7, 10, 11, 75
Ella (Fitz Williams, (m)	16	Sarah (1)	75
Geoffrey (o)	16	Rudd, Elizabeth Jane (Webster) (9)	45
Hameline (n)	16	Rudler, Eugenie (Tschaegle) (7)	55
Porter		Ruggles	
Ann Howell Underhill (121:11)	63	Elizabeth (1)	25
Annie Williams (Winslow) (8)	40, 41	Elizabeth (Brown) (2)	25
Eliza Jane Holmes (10)	63	George (1)	25
Frederick Leonard (121:11)	63		
Frederick Underhill (170:12)	63		

INDEX

Rundell, Amy (Peck) (6)	47	Dr. James William (7)	57
Rutherford		Melicent Knapp (7)	57
Henry (1)	54, 71	Susanna (5)	33
Sarah (1)	54, 71	Snider	
Sarah (Trowbridge) (2)	54	Ella Maria (MacPhail) (9)	61
Sanderson		Snowden, Emily (Mantz) (8)	42
Aaron MacKeever (9)	49	Sotherton	
Eleanor Mary Elizabeth (Brown) (82:10) ...	49	Constance Lambert (b)	25
Elizabeth Baker (9)	49	Jane (Crosby) (a)	25
Sayre		William (b)	25
Elizabeth (4)	31	Springsteel	
Elizabeth Cooper (5)	31	George Schuyler (8)	42
Francis (3)	31	Isabelle (Herrick) (71:9)	42
Icabod (4)	31	Mary Elizabeth Langton (8)	42
Joshua (5)	31	Squair, Elizabeth (MacPhail) (7)	61
Mary (Topping) (7)	30, 31	Stanbrough	
Mary Halsey (6)	31	Alice (Wheeler) (2)	59
Mehitabel Herrick (26:5)	11	Josiah (2)	59
Paul (6)	31	Mary (Edwards) (3)	59
Sarah (3)	31	Penengrine (1)	8
Thomas (2)	31	Sarah (Herrick) (9:3)	8
Schwab		Stanton, Mary (Lay) (3)	33
Caroline Eliza Wheeler (8)	36, 38	Stevens, Frances (Foster)(1)	12, 22
Eliza von Post (7)	38	Stickney	
Emily Elizabeth (Herrick) (61:9)	36, 73	Daniel (4)	25
Gustav (9)	38, 73	Mary Hill (4)	25
Gustav Benjamin (6)	38	Rachel (Crosby) (5)	25
Gustav Frederick (7)	38	Stowe	
Gustav Henry (8)	36, 38, 73	Elizabeth Biggs (1)	17
Johann Christoph (5)	38	John (1)	17
Johanna P. F. Rapp (5)	38	Thankful (Pierpont) (2)	17
John Christopher (8)	38, 73	Street, Rev. Nicholas (2)	71
Sophie Gmelin (6)	38	Sturgis	
Seaborn, Esther (Huntting) (2)	44	Amelia (Morgan) (8)	18
Seper		Jonathan (7)	18
Irene (Herrick) (70:9)	41	Swaine	
Stephen (8)	41	Elizabeth (Ogden) (2)	39
Teresa Basa (8)	41	Johannah Ward (1)	39
Shannon		Capt. Samuel (1)	39
Dunlap Castle (110:10)	59	Sweeney	
Fern Wagner (9)	59	Elizabeth Augusta Hoffman (8)	42
Mackenzie (9)	59	Francis (8)	42
Margaret Pierrepont Herrick (110:10)	59	Irene Marie (Herrick) (71:9)	42
Sharper		Swinerton	
Alfred William (8)	55	Clara Ella (Crocker) (8)	21
Elma Eugenie (Metcalf) (9)	55	Laura M. Bingham (7)	21
Eugenie Tschaegle (8)	55	William R. (7)	21
Shed		Thomas	
John (2)	25	Elmira Jane (Herrick) (41:8)	28
Sarah (Crosby) (3)	25	Jane Ann Edick (7)	28
Sarah Chamberlain (2)	25	John W. (7)	28
Sherman		Thompson, Sarah Bartlett (5)	48
Anne (Pierpont) (4)	18	Tisdale	
Eunice (Tuttle) (4)	28	James (2)	41
Sarah (Edwards) (6)	59	Margaret (Winslow) (3)	41
Silliman, Prof. B., Sr. (6)	72	Mary Avery (2)	41
Simms		Toll, Elizabeth (Fairly) (6)	47
Amy Ida (Herrick) (75:9)	43	Topping	
Ida Ellis Nordyke (8)	43	David (5)	31
James McGraw (8)	43	Deborah (4:2)	6
Smith		Ellen Louisa (Herrick) (48:8)	30, 76
Anna (Howell) (8)	35	Elnathan (6:2)	6, 30
Charlotte Elizabeth (Hartwell) (8)	57	Emma (1:1)	5, 6, 30, 31
Esther Roxalona (Gilbert) (6)	33	Hannah (3:2)	6
Isaiah (5)	33	Hannah (3)	11

Hannah (4)	31	Allen Benedict (85:10)	35, 50, 51
James (7:2)	6	Ann Elizabeth (Underhill) (7)	51
Jane (6)	31	Anne Howell (Porter) (121:11)	51, 63
John (4:2)	6	Elizabeth Feake (2)	51
Dea. Josiah (3)	11	George Allen (9)	50, 51
Lydia Wilford (1:1)	5, 6	George Raymond (7)	51
Martha (Herrick) (2:2)	3, 5, 6	Helen Benedict Peters (9)	50
Mary (6:2)	6, 30	Heylken de Hooch (2)	51
Mary (Quinney) (5:2)	6	Honora (1)	50
Mary Baldwin (1:1)	5, 6	Janet Benedict (Herrigel) (122:11) ..	51, 63
Mary Sayre (7)	30, 31	John (1)	50
Matthew (6)	31	John (2)	51
Dr. Nathaniel (7)	30, 31	Katharine Howell (85:10)	50, 51
Phebe (5)	31	Mary A. Raymond (6)	51
Capt. Stephen (4)	31	Mary Bayley (4)	51
Thomas (1:1)	3, 5, 6, 30, 31	Mary Ferris (3)	51
Thomas (3:2)	6	Mary Townsend (6)	51
Townsend, Mary (Underhill) (6)	51	Nathan (3)	51
Towns-Winthrop, Elizabeth (Feake) (1)	51	Robert de (j)	50
Tracy		Robert F. (6)	51
Charles (7)	18	Rolena Allen (8)	51
Frances Louise (Morgan) (8)	18	William (4)	51
Treat, Elizabeth (Hungerford) (8)	36	William (5)	51
Trowbridge		Van Patten, Van Petten	
Agnes (a)	54	Aeffie Bradt (4)	47
Caroline Hoadley (7)	54	Alida Fairly (7)	47
Christine Rau (9)	53, 54	Claas Frederikse (4)	47
Capt. Daniel (4)	54, 73	Cora May (Nicolls) (9)	46, 47, 48
David Pierrepont (136:11)	54	Cornelius Frederick (8)	47, 48
Dorcas Hitchcock (5)	54	Frederick (3)	47
Elizabeth Marshall (1)	54	Frederick Simon (7)	47, 48
Emily Ogden (133:11)	54	Jannetje Vrooman (6)	47, 48
Eunice Wheeler Herrick (94:10)	53, 54	Mary Jane Young (8)	47, 48
Harriet (6)	54	Nicolaas (5)	47
Henry (6)	54, 71	Rebecca Groot (5)	47
Henry (8)	54	Sally or Sarah Bartlett (7)	47
John (a)	54, 70	Simon (6)	47
Lucy Parker (8)	54	Verona, Marjorie (Boyer) (10)	60
Mary Winston (3)	54	von Post	
Mehitabel Brown (4)	54	Eliza (Schwab) (7)	38
Rutherford (5)	54	Henrietta Margaritta Meier (6)	38
Sarah Rutherford (2)	54	Laurence Henry (6)	38
Thomas (b)	54	Vrooman	
Thomas (1)	54	Capt. Hendrick (5)	47
Thomas (2)	54, 70	Jannetje (Van Patten) (6)	47
Thomas (3)	54	Marytje (Wemp) (5)	47
Thomas Rutherford (7)	54	Wagner, Fern (Shannon) (9)	59
Thomas Rutherford (9)	54, 73	Waite	
Thomas Rutherford (94:10)	37, 54, 70, 74	Elizabeth (2)	48
Thomas Rutherford (11)	54	Mary (Bartlett) (3)	48
William Worthington Herrick (135:11)	54	Richard (2)	48
Tschaegle		Wakeley, Agnes (Weaver) (9)	50
Alexander T. (7)	55	Wallace	
Eugenie (Sharper) (8)	55	Abigail (Underhill) (5)	51
Eugenie Rudler (7)	55	Hannah (Allen) (7)	51
Tuttle		Walters	
Andrew (4)	28	Alfred (55:9)	36
Bartholomew (5)	28	Elizabeth Julia (89:10)	36
Eunice (Dickerman) (5)	28	James (8)	36
Eunice Sherman (4)	28	Julia Anna Herrick (55:9)	35
Hannah Baldwin (5)	28	Mabel Herrick (90:10)	36
Pamelia (Dickerman) (6)	28	Sarah Ann Milward (8)	36
Underhill		Tandell, Thomas (2)	9
Abigail Wallace (5)	51	Ward, Johannah (Swaine) (1)	39
Abraham (6)	51		

INDEX

Ward, Josiah (1)	39	William (6)	38
Warren, William Earl of (o)	16	Whitcomb, Rebecca (Peirce) (5)	33
Warwick		White	
Charles Franklin (8)	39, 40	Elizabeth (Loomis) (3)	20
Edward (65:9)	39, 40	Martha (Howell) (2)	10, 75
Edward Ramsay (137:11)	55	Phebe (4)	11
Edward Worthington (95:10)	40, 54, 55	Sylvanus (4)	11
Ella Katherine (8)	39	Whitney, Stephanie (Cunningham) (9)	51
Ethel Herrick (65:9)	39, 40	Wiegers, Marion (Rau) (8)	54
Pamela Worthington (138:11)	55	Wilcoxson	
Virginia Pennypacker (95:10)	54, 55	Elizabeth (Beers) (2)	17
Watson, Isabel (Brigham) (a)	25	Elizabeth Curtis (1)	17
Weaver		Hannah (Farnham) (3)	33
Agnes Wakeley (9)	50	John (1)	17
Anita Belle Brown (84:10)	50	Sarah (Wheeler) (5)	28
Charles Forney (9)	50	William (4)	28
Charles Frear (118:11)	50	Wilford	
Charles Rowland (84:10)	50	John (1)	5, 6
Henry Rowland (119:11)	50	Lydia (Topping) (1:1)	5, 6
Margo Ann (120:11)	50	Wilks, Hannah (Raymond) (5)	51
Webster		Willette	
Elizabeth Jane (Brown) (79:10)	45, 46	Mary (Hooker) (2)	14, 17, 71
Elizabeth Jane Rudd (9)	45	Thomas (1)	2, 14, 17, 71
Frank Leslie (9)	45	William the Conqueror, King of England	16
Noah (5)	23, 72, 73	Williams	
Weed		Bethia (Hodges) (3)	41
Abigail (Ogden) (6)	39	Gladys Ellen Rader (10)	62
Lieut. James (5)	39	Jack Janyce (10)	62
Sarah Richards (5)	39	Janyce Lola (Brown) (116:11)	62
Weigand, Anna (Herrigel) (10)	63	Winslow	
Wells		Annie Williams Porter (8)	40, 41
Israel Wyatt (4)	20	Charity Hodges (4)	41
Martha (Hallock) (9)	51	Edward (a)	40
Sarah (Worthington) (5)	20	Gov. Edward (1)	40
Wemp or Wemple, Marytje (Vrooman) (5)	47	Eleanor Newton (1)	40
Werner		Elizabeth Harlow (7)	41
Amelia Rose Krause (9)	52	Gladys Harlow (Nichols) (66:9)	40, 41
Edna Alvina (Herrick) (88:10)	52	Col. James (4)	41
Ewald Frederick (9)	52	James (5)	41
Wheeler		James (7)	41
Alice (Stanbrough) (2)	59	James Harlow (8)	40, 41
Amelia Goodrich (Herrick) (40:8) .	27, 28, 71	Capt. Josiah (3)	40
Caroline Eliza (Schwab) (8)	36, 38	Kenelm (1)	40
Eleanor Knox (6)	38	Kenelm (2)	40
Elizabeth (Hale) (3)	33	Kenelm (6)	41
Elizabeth (4)	28	Magdeline Oliver (a)	40
Elva (Garland) (9)	48	Margaret (Nichols) (6)	29
Emily Butler Ogden (7)	38	Margaret Tisdale (3)	40
Ephraim (5)	28	Mercy Worden (2)	40
Eunice Dickerman (7)	27, 28	Sarah Barnaby (5)	41
George (a) & (2)	26, 57	Sarah Hoard (6)	41
Hannah French (2)	33	Winston	
Hannah Hawley (6)	28	John (2)	54
James (7)	27, 28	Marh (Trowbridge) (3)	54
Jethro (2)	33	Winthrop	
Katherine (Wheeler) (1) & (3)	26, 57	Elizabeth Fones (1)	47
Miriam Hawley (2)	28	Henry (1)	47
Moses (2)	28, 71	Gov. John (a)	2, 47
Moses (3)	28	Martha Johanna (Lyon) (2)	47
Nathan (4)	28	Theodore	71
Judge Nelson Knox (7)	38, 39	Wood	
Ruth (Hartwell) (1) & (3)	26, 57	Alice (Wright) (a)	19
Samuel (6)	28	Bethia (Hartwell) (3)	26
Sarah Nichols (3)	28	Bethia Hartwell (3) & (5)	26, 57
Sarah Wilcoxson (5)	28	Isabel Hazen (2)	26
Thomas (2)	59	Izabel Hazen (2) & (4)	26, 57

INDEX

Dea. John (2)	26	Dr. Asahel (6)	18, 19, 20
Dea. John (2) & (4)	26, 57	Elizabeth (Eliza) (Crocker) (7)	20, 21
William	9	Elizabeth Phelps (4)	20
Wooley		James (3)	19
Benjamin (29:5)	12	Sir John (b)	19
Charles (6)	12	John of Wrightsbridge (a)	19
Martha Herrick (29:5)	12	Sir John (1)	19
Nathan (6)	12	Jonathan (4)	20
Silas	12	Lydia Clark (5)	20
Woolsey, Theodore Dwight (7)	71, 73	Lydia Worthington (6)	18, 19, 20
Worden		Margaret (2)	19
Mercy (1)	40	Mary Worthington (6)	20
Mercy (Winslow) (2)	40	Olive (b)	19
Peter (1)	40	Dea. Samuel (2)	19
Worthington		Sarah Maria (Herrick) (33:7) .	18, 19, 20, 25
Daniel (4)	20	Capt. Seth (5)	20
Elizabeth Loomis (4)	20		
Jacob (5)	20	Yale, Elihu (2)	72
Lydia (Wright) (6)	18, 19, 20	Yearsley	
Mary (Wright) (6)	20	Birdie Fox (8)	41
Mehitabel Graves (3)	20	Cleopatra (Herrick) (70:9)	41
Nicholas (2)	20	Thomas A. (8)	41
Phebe Birchard (5)	20	Yost	
Sarah Bunce (2)	20	Anna Sybella Christina Goettlemann (7) ...	30
Sarah Welles (5)	20	Daniel (7)	30
William (3)	20	Emma Elizabeth (Herrick) (45:8)	30
William (5)	20	Young	
Wright		Frank (7)	48
Abigail Jess or Joyce (3)	19	Margaret Dickerson (7)	48
Alice Wood (a)	19	Mary Jane (Van Patten) (8)	27, 48



